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President Asks New Pledge To End Civilian Bombing; Japan's Campaign Stalls

The World's Day—At a Glance
Sept. 19, 1939

Roosevelt Asks New Pledge to Halt Bombing

WASHINGTON (AP)—In response to a Polish appeal, President Roosevelt has called on European belligerents to renew their pledge against the bombing of civilians from the air.

He expressed last night his "earnest hope" that warring nations "will take measures to assure themselves that their respective air forces are showing that regard for the lives of noncombatants which their replies to my appeal of Sept. 1 have led the world to expect." [Details: Page 2.]

Chinese Attack Stalls Japanese Drive

CHUNGKING (AP)—A Chinese Army spokesman said Chinese forces had cut the Nanchang-Kiukiang Railroad north of Nanchang, successfully stemming Japanese pushes. Another Chinese column was reported advancing toward Nanchang from the South. The City is the base of a renewed Japanese drive in Kiangsi Province.

Neutral Powers Demand Trade Rights

COPENHAGEN (AP)—Northern European neutral states today reaffirmed their determination to remain outside the European conflict.

A joint communiqué, issued at the close of a conference of Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, and Finnish prime ministers and foreign ministers and a representative of Iceland, stressed, too, the determination of their countries to "uphold their right to continue their traditional commercial relations with all states, including belligerent powers."

La Guardia Asks National Curb on Profiteers

WASHINGTON (AP)—Mayor F. H. La Guardia of New York City told a special conference of mayors today that he believed national legislation was needed to prevent Europe's war from being used as an excuse for "unconscionable" profiteering on foodstuffs.

Mayor Edward J. Kelly of Chicago also appealed for a "blockade" against interests which he said had in the past attempted to "write down" relief costs and were now trying to "write up" commodity prices without justification.

Clipper Leaves Bermuda on U. S. Hop

HAMILTON, Bermuda (AP)—Pan American Airways' American Clipper took off from Bermuda for Port Washington, N. Y., today on the last leg of a trans-Atlantic flight from Lisbon, Portugal.

Temporary radio trouble had caused a report the flying boat had landed in the Atlantic, but officials said she actually was flying ahead of schedule.

Windsor Named Major General in British Army

LONDON (AP)—The War Office has announced that the Duke of Windsor will proceed abroad as a Major General in the British Expeditionary Forces.

King George, the War Office announced, accepted temporarily his brother's resignation as Field Marshal in order that he might serve actively in the lower rank of Major General. The appointment was effective as of Sept. 3, the day Britain declared war.

Italy Names Bastianini Ambassador to London

ROME (AP)—Filling a post that had been vacant since July, Giuseppe Bastianini, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs and former Ambassador to Poland, has been appointed Ambassador to London.

Italy has been without an Ambassador to Britain since Count Dino Grandi was made Minister of Justice, July 12. Italy's diplomatic relations with Britain were considered strengthened by the appointment of an envoy at this time. It was taken by diplomats to indicate that Italy intended to remain out of the war for some time, and that Premier Mussolini would not have bothered to fill the vacancy if there had been much chance of a break in relations in the immediate future.

Coast Guard Speeds Recruiting

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Coast Guard established five new recruiting stations today to help enlist the 2,000 extra men authorized by Presidential decree. The new stations are at Omaha, Neb.; Detroit, Mich.; Mobile, Ala., Chicago, and Boston.

Bottle Note Tells of Ocean Flier's Crash

STOCKHOLM (AP)—A penciled message in a bottle washed up on the Norwegian Coast provided a sequel today to the disappearance of Charles Backman, Swedish flier lost on an attempted trans-Atlantic solo flight last May.

A customs officer at the Swedish-Norwegian border reported finding the message, which he said bore Mr. Backman's name and told of a crash in mid-ocean.

Mercury Drops 61 Degrees in Syracuse

SYRACUSE, N. Y. (AP)—Three days after Syracusans sweltered in the highest temperature of the year—more than 98 degrees—they donned topcoats today as the mercury dropped to 37, lowest ever recorded here for the date.

Better Housing Is Forecast For Farm Labor in California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRESNO, Calif.—Better housing for the much debated migratory farm laborers of California was forecast here recently by Carey McWilliams, chief of the State Division of Immigration and Housing.

Mr. McWilliams announced that the Richards Committee of the State Legislature will recommend the establishment of a State Housing Authority to co-operate with the Federal housing authorities in providing better housing facilities for California agricultural laborers. One of the objects of the program, he said, will be to take the migratory workers "off wheels" as far as possible since the established worker adds 15 to 20 per cent to his income if he can settle down somewhere instead of traveling from one part of the state to another.

Mr. McWilliams complimented private farm operators who have co-operated with his bureau in improving housing conditions for migratory laborers. He said that as much as $100,000 has been expended by private operators in improving housing conditions.

At the present time, Mr. McWilliams said, the migratory agricultural laborer cannot look forward with any certainty to the possibility of owning a farm of his own. As long as this condition exists, agricultural laborers are likely to be set aside as a distinct class in the community.

To a large extent farming in California is not a way of living but an industry, Mr. McWilliams said. Nine out of ten farm workers in the state are paid agricultural laborers. One-quarter of the farm wages are paid out by managers representing absentee owners. It is impossible, Mr. McWilliams said to determine accurately how many agricultural laborers are needed in any year. With a few exceptions, however, the labor supply has exceeded the demand every year since 1924.

Large scale farming he held to be directly responsible for the social problems incident to migratory labor. Solutions of these problems, he added, must be based upon democratic principles with full recognition of the right of the migratory laborer to share in the privileges which are enjoyed by the urban worker.

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Reich Warns U. S. Not to Aid Allies

By the Associated Press

Berlin, Sept. 19

Keeping close watch on the United States neutrality situation, German officials declared last night any revision making it possible for England and France to obtain arms "could only mean the first step toward the United States' entrance into the war."

At the same time, the news service Dienst aus Deutschland, which has close connections with official quarters, said "raising of the arms embargo, which would benefit England almost exclusively, would be a serious breach of economic neutrality that would force Germany to take proper defense measures."

Newspaper surveys on the positions of neutral states asserted the United States furnished the biggest uncertainty for Germany.

Food Prices Drop From Wholesale War Opening Tops

CHICAGO, Sept. 19 (AP)—Wholesale prices of food commodities, which foretell figures on housewives' grocery lists, showed substantial declines today from the peaks reached in the rush of "speculative hoarding," at the outbreak of Europe's war.

In that respect, market experts said, they followed at least thus far the pattern of food prices in the first weeks of the world war a quarter century ago.

Prior to trading in wholesale markets today all but two of 16 important food items were lower than the war-boom peaks. The two items, potatoes and wholesale pork loins, were lower than on the day preceding the start of German-Polish hostilities. Grain prices have declined 5 to 10 per cent; potatoes 20 per cent; eggs 5 per cent; livestock 4 to 12 per cent; wholesale meats 4 to 33 per cent; sugar 24 per cent and coffee 5 per cent.

However, net gains from Aug. 31 to date amount to 19 to 39 per cent in grains; eggs 12 per cent; butter 16 per cent; livestock 1 to 18 per cent; lard 54 per cent; sugar 13 per cent; flour 2 per cent and coffee 8 per cent.

Wholesale food prices reached their lowest levels in five years just before the war started. This was in sharp contrast to the cost of food late in 1937, when prices were the highest since 1930. Food prices advanced moderately in August and September, 1914, but then fell below levels prevailing at the start of the World War. Through most of 1915 lower prices were maintained but a gradual rise began late that year. The upturn became sharp late in 1916.

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Senate Seems Sure to Repeal Arms Embargo

Indications are that majority will support the President — Some see 2-to-1 victory.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19—A Senate majority will favor repeal of the arms embargo when the special session called by President Roosevelt meets this Thursday, according to advance indications.

A check of a composite cross section of senatorial opinion indicates that at present the majority for repeal may be considerable, and might well be in the nature of two to one, at the present time. Most Senators will not arrive in Washington till the day the session starts or just before, but advance statements, recorded opinions, private assurances or previous records give the basis for the present estimate. Certain qualifications remain in the forecast however, which, like all forecasts is subject to later revision as shifts of opinion show in Congress. The case is fairly typical. Coming fresh from home districts Congressmen believe they know popular sentiment better than their own mail pouches. The fact remains nevertheless that the mail being received now seems predominantly against repeal.

The chief fight centers in the Senate. Tentative preliminary checks have been made of each of the 96 Senators. It is too early to list these by name, though it is believed this could be done with some accuracy. But test soundings of representative cross-sections show the breach is healed between conservative and New Deal Democrats, on this issue, while Republicans are divided. Under normal circumstances this would give the Administration an easy victory.

The first qualification rests on the terms under which Mr. Roosevelt submits his Neutrality Act. Emboldened by the prospect of a majority for arms repeal, some Senators feel he may go farther than this goal and inject new issues. This would complicate the result.

Second major qualifications is the course of the war in Europe. Events there may determine the action of Congress. In particular the news of major allied reversals or difficulties has a tendency to produce a congressional wait-and-see policy. Short of a major defeat on the French-German front or the acceptance of peace negotiations, however, the congressional

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

'Poland Will Not Rise Again;' Hitler Hails Russia as Ally; Britain Firm in Pushing War

Invasion of Poland by Russia 'unjustified' says Britain, determined to fight on.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 19—The full intention to go forward until its "objects have been achieved" is Britain's answer to Soviet Russia's invasion of Poland.

The answer was contained in an official communiqué declaring that the Soviet's invasion of Poland was unjustified. But so far there is no British action that could be interpreted as an indication that a declaration of war against the Soviets is anticipated.

Chamberlain May Explain

Not until the exact nature of the Soviet's intentions is disclosed can the British decision be expected to mature. Meanwhile — pending Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's anticipated explanation of the situation in the Commons—the official position is outlined in the following terms:

"The British Government have considered the situation created by the attack upon Poland ordered by the Soviet Government.

"This attack upon their (Britain's) own Ally at a moment when she is prostrate in the face of overwhelming forces brought against her by Germany cannot in the view of His Majesty's Government be justified by the arguments put forward by the Soviet Government.

"The full implication of these events is not yet apparent, but His Majesty's Government take the opportunity of stating that nothing that has occurred can make any difference to the determination of His Majesty's Government, with the full support of the country, to fulfill their obligations to Poland, and to prosecute the war with all energy until their objects have been achieved."

Closes Political Gaps

Meanwhile, it has become completely clear that the Soviet action has had the effect of closing up of political gaps within England in the face of a growing common danger, apparent in comments of politicians and newspapers of different political shades. No attempt to excuse the Soviet action is found in the statement of Mr. Arthur Greenwood, chief Labor Party spokesman, who de-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

© International

King Leopold Confers With His Military Leaders

Left to right: General van den Bergen, Chief of the Army General Staff, King Leopold, Lieut. Gen. Henri Denis, Minister of Defense

BRUSSELS, Sept. 18 (AP)—The National Defense Ministry ordered further mobilization measures yesterday, calling up mainly Army veterans.

The Ministry previously ordered its Air Patrol brought to full strength in defense of Belgian frontiers, and all leaves of Army officers have been canceled.

The Ministry said the order was a "precautionary move."

Queen Wilhelmina hopes for peace: Page 4.

Führer says Germany will drop 500 bombs for every enemy bomb on Reich.

DANZIG, Sept. 19 (AP by Radio)—Adolf Hitler emphasized today that "we have no war intention against either England or France," and that Germans seeks to achieve "a lasting peace."

Though disclaiming war-like intentions, Herr Hitler's speech was a bitter indictment of the Versailles Treaty and threatened to "give bomb for bomb, not only one but 500 bombs," to those who oppose Germany.

"Russia and Germany will settle this (Polish) situation and this will result in the removal of the tension,' he declared.

However, he expressed a determination to continue the war as long as needed, saying the word "surrender" would not be uttered.

"Nor at the end of the sixth or the seventh year," he shouted. "The generation of today is not the generation of Bethmann-Hollweg.'

Earlier he had said the Germany of today "no longer is a country to which ultimatums can be dictated."

Poland's Future Sealed

Herr Hitler, celebrating the annexation of Danzig by the Reich, shouted to his listeners that the once-free city was German, now is German, and will continue to be German as long as the German Nation exists.

Poland, he declared at another point, will never be permitted to regain its Versailles boundaries. Russia and the Reich, he added, will see to that.

But Germany, he continued, does not intend to expand its borders to the Ural Mountains. It has, moreover, no designs upon the Ukraine, he said.

Affairs "Impossible"

Reviewing the events leading up to Germany's invasion of Poland, Herr Hitler said the state of affairs became "impossible" in September after he had believed in August that it would be possible to come to an understanding.

He said he had suffered much from Poland in the last six years, but had not sent them an ultimatum.

Citing attempts by Premier Benito Mussolini to bring a peaceful settlement of the dispute, he said, England intervened. Then he shouted:

"England sent an ultimatum to Germany, but the day is past when anyone can send an ultimatum to the Reich."

Herr Hitler said he earlier had attempted to find a "reasonable solution to the problem," but indicated it became impossible with the passing of Poland's Marshal Joseph Pilsudski.

He had sought, he said, to establish borders in the West and South and to make an agreement with Pilsudski which had as its purpose amicable relations between the Poles and the Germans.

"As long as Pilsudski lived this was possible," he said.

The Führer said he was depressed by suffering the Nazis endured at the hands of an inferior state, "while Germany was a superior state."

Assails Other Statesmen

He told the world that nations doubting the word of German statesmen should also be critical of the statesmen of the countries

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Intimate Message from Washington

Garner's Biography Is in the Ring and His Hat Isn't in His Hand—Political Brochure Admits Lewis Hit Mark

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

We received our first 1940 campaign biography today. It is called "Mr. Garner of Texas" and it is by no less capable a biographer than Marquis James. But, alas, it is a campaign biography—skimpy, adulatory, and in no sense pretending to be a careful and critical study of its subject. Soon, perhaps, we shall see "lives" of Arthur H. Vandenberg and Paul V. McNutt, of Thomas E. Dewey and Robert A. Taft, coming into the newspaper offices free, being distributed to party workers all over the country, and ultimately landing in drifts at the second-hand booksellers, where they will be lucky to bring five or ten cents.

We have a good deal of respect for a book, any book, and so we feel sorry for the campaign biographies which vanish faster than the snows of yesteryear. Poor, slim little chaps. Their paper is poor, their binding flimsy, their contents unrewarding. But they are books and they deserve a better fate.

Some Questions Unanswered

The appearance of Mr. Garner's book is a sign of the times. It is an outward mark of the powerful Garner organization now working quietly and mostly behind the scenes. It would seem to show that the Garner challenge is serious and determined.

This book was on the presses before war broke out in Europe, and perhaps upset all its calculations, for it is not possible today to analyze the national political outlook as confidently as one could have done a month ago. Will President Roosevelt, in view of the war, now be determined to seek a third term? Will the Nation, in view of external threats, refrain from resisting his campaign as vigorously as would have been the case otherwise? Will there, in any case, be a political campaign based on issues of foreign policy? If this takes place, will it not be rather unfortunate? Would it not be better if both sides agreed in broad outlines on foreign policy, as they did in 1936 or 1932 or 1928 or 1924, and let the election be fought out on domestic issues?

The possibility of the 1940 election centering on domestic issues is swiftly getting less likely, as the most active and prominent Republican leaders line up on the isolationist side in the arms embargo fight. True it is, that former Gov. Alf M. Landon and Col. Frank Knox are coming to the White House tomorrow, probably to agree with the broad purposes of Roosevelt foreign policy. But neither of these "titular leaders" now swings as much weight in Republican councils as Senator Vandenberg, for example, who has crossed his Rubicon and coupled isolationism with the 1940 fight against President Roosevelt.

Profoundly varying advices have poured in upon the Republicans. One side has said: "Keep nonpartisan on the neutrality issue; too many Republicans and mid-roaders agree with the President." Other advisers, perhaps the more experienced politically, have said: "The way to be an opposition is to oppose. The only thing for a vital Republican Party to do is to find out what the Roosevelt policy is, and be against it." The latter course has been chosen by Senator Vandenberg, who is in many ways the likeliest G. O. P. presidential nominee in sight. It is a course appealing to professional politicians.

But the Party's elder statesmen who—perhaps unfortunately—don't cut much ice with Senators are with the President. And the Party's greatest financial backers also see eye-to-eye with the Atlantic seaboard groups or the Midwestern business leaders who favor lifting the embargo.

Oddly, political forces of the country have been reversed. The anti-Rooseveltians among the Nation's "best people" have become supporters of his foreign policy; many Progressives, New Dealers, and men-in-the-street are isolationists. An American ambassador graphically illustrated this to us last week. He had been at a big dinner in Chicago in his honor, composed exclusively of the "best," the most important people. Their conversation and little speeches had been unreservedly critical of President Roosevelt.

Whom Did They Cheer?

The ambassador rose to speak, "off-the-record." He said:

"On President Roosevelt's domestic policies I take no stand. I serve only under his foreign policies, and I have found them to be wise and capable."

The audience rose and cheered!

But that this present reversal of opinion will actually decide the 1940 outcome would be folly to assert. All that can be recorded confidently is that no longer is the President opposed by a majority coalition of Republicans and anti-Roosevelt Democrats; no longer are the probabilities that he will hand over authority in mid-stream; no longer are Republican prospects as substantial as they were. Uncertainty covers the whole situation.

It would be utterly wrong to assume from this that under whatever world conditions ensue, the President is certain of re-election. American politics seldom work that way. But the situation is certainly thrown into flux and to ask "What of 1940?" is to ask "How many men live in the moon?"

But back to the campaign biography, reposing forlornly at our elbow. It has one delightful detail. Throughout, the book admits some of John L. Lewis's much publicized charges: it is freely agreed that the Vice-President is no prohibitionist, and that he is fond of the game of poker. His "earnings" at the game, early in life, are described. But it is revealed that when he sought office for the first time he was opposed by one Mariette Elizabeth Rheimer because she thought he played poker too much! He got the appointment. He also got Miss Rheimer, who became Mrs. Garner in five months! Will he also get John L. Lewis?

Erwin D. Canham

Story of Poland's Fall: Brave but Unprepared

By Christopher Buckley
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 19—In Warsaw a few days ago they would have told you that it is war to the end " . . . en finir" as Prime Minister Chamberlain declared in an historic French phrase before the House of Commons.

Yes, you could have talked with Foreign Office officials in the Capital, or a woman novelist in Zakopane, or a professor of English at Krakow University, or a hotel proprietor in Vilna. It was the same courageous story—a story of determination to resist German aggression.

Today a sad commentary must be recorded. For despite the psychological readiness for sacrifice, and despite the manifest strength of Polish character, the results of the war are being written in terms of technical unpreparedness.

City Lacked Shelters

Warsaw, as late as Aug. 20, was without a single trench for civilian defense against aviation, deep communal shelters were nonexistent, gas masks in many cases had been on order by individuals since June and were just beginning to be distributed in certain parts of the Capital. Much was done during those last hectic 10 days of August, but always it was the work of months being rapidly improvised at a time later than the eleventh hour. Everywhere in houses the radio brought tidings to the tense city of deepening crisis. Air-raid rehearsals with complete blackouts were staged twice daily during the last few days of peace. The intensity of these rehearsals contrasted notedly with the comparatively laissez faire attitude of authorities in the Spanish Republic during the Civil War. There a citizen was at liberty to walk the streets, if he chose, while sirens sounded and bombs fell. In Warsaw, wardens, distinguishable by their arm bands of yellow and green tape, compelled pedestrians to seek shelter in doorways and under arches.

In Warsaw, street illuminations were reduced to a minimum compatible with traffic security. In Spain, every effort was made to maintain customary amusements and diversions. Many times I was summoned from a cafe or cinema by sound of sirens and many times returned after the "all clear" to witness the close of the interrupted film. In Warsaw, the population sat in homes through the long hours of darkness with windows covered with thick brown paper when heavy curtains were not available. Even behind the heavy curtains or behind the brown paper, households often sat in total or semi-darkness as if attempting to compensate by their own self-denial for the lack of more general air-raid precautions.

War Came Suddenly

War came upon Warsaw on Friday, Sept. 1, with the appearance of 18 bombers over the city in the mid-afternoon. The population, already inured by days of rehearsal, dispersed rapidly to cover. Streets became empty in a matter of seconds, trams, taxis, and droshkis came abruptly to a halt and discharged their passengers. A few ran to cover, but the majority proceeded at a walk.

Yet suddenly it became clear that modern aerial warfare had brought about an unexpected reaction among the civilian population. In the face of much-heralded horrors, the human race reveals its noble qualities of courage.

In Barcelona, Madrid, Valencia and Alicante I have seen air raids endured with quiet fortitude by

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Nineteenth Day of the War:

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Reichsführer Hitler, speaking at Danzig, declared his aim was to achieve lasting peace with Britain and France but he added that Poland could never regain its versailles boundaries and that the "Polish question" would be settled by Germany in company with Russia.

On the Polish-Russian front the Soviet forces, estimated at between 500,000 and 1,000,000 men, pushed on virtually unopposed into Polish territory, meeting the German invader at Brest-Litovsk, and conferences with the Germans to determine a line of demarcation for the respective armies were reported to be under way. The effect of this invasion from the east was to drive thousands of Polish civilians and soldiers into Rumania, thus bringing a fresh crop of problems to that nation.

On the Polish-German front, the German command announces that beyond three entrapped Polish armies, the largest being a few miles west of Warsaw, there was no more resistance in Poland. Warsaw apparently refused to send a delegate to negotiate surrender on the German terms and the Germans have therefore resumed pressure against the city. Attempts were also being made by the Germans to procure the surrender of the great industrial city of Lwow that has been virtually surrounded since yesterday.

On the Western Front reports have come of German divisions and equipment being transferred from Poland, the French having arranged for heavy reinforcements from the colonial divisions. The minor engagements of the past few days in the Saar district have quieted down on this frontier beyond desultory artillery fire.

At Sea a lone pilot of the Royal Aviation Force, attacked and sunk a German U-boat. The British Admiralty announced 681 survivors were accounted for of 1,260 aboard the British aircraft carried Courageous, sunk yesterday by an enemy submarine. Sinking of two British trawlers raised to 24 the number of British Merchant Marine casualties.

In the United States the Administration prepared for its Congressional efforts to obtain repeal of the embargo restrictions. A study by the New York Law Journal, released today, found the American "neutrality" legislation was contrary to international law, and therefore "unneutral."

Other war news: Pages 2, 4, and 5.

President Seeks Co-operation Not Ideas on Embargo Repeal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 — In advance of his conference with bipartisan leaders tomorrow, President Roosevelt today defined his position on neutrality and the arms embargo by starting preparation of the message which he will deliver to the special session in person, it was announced at the White House.

The leaders, including Alf M. Landon and Col. Frank Knox, as well as congressional spokesman, will thus be presented with a completed statement of the President's views, it is anticipated, instead of having their own ideas sought. However, the message is expected to be general in tone, brief in length. As Woodrow Wilson did, President Roosevelt will journey himself up Capitol Hill, and deliver his own message to a joint session of the Congress at 2 p. m. E. S. T.

The meeting with leaders, according to indication, becomes an appeal for their co-operation, not a request for their suggestions. "National unity" is to be founded on lines already laid down by the President, not on a new basis to arise from consultations. But the President's position to date is sufficiently broad to allow for a good deal of adjustment within its limits, and if opposition to certain ideas is strong he may well alter his ground.

Not Real Coalition

The President's decision to invite former Governor Landon and Colonel Knox to his conference sprang in no small degree from the suggestions made widely that he broaden his administration, perhaps enlarge his cabinet, upon a bi-partisan basis. While Mr. Roosevelt is believed not to sympathize with the suggested techniques, he nevertheless seeks to implement his own appeals for non-partisanship, and the most feasible and least involving method to hand thus far is to include Republican leaders in conferences. We are still a very long way from coalition cabinet.

The failure to invite former President Hoover, which was commented on almost as soon as the President issued his invitation, was explained by Stephen T. Early, Mr. Roosevelt's Secretary, on the ground that the two titular leaders of the G. O. P. had already been asked. The real reason, of course, is that President Roosevelt and Mr. Hoover are entirely incompatible individuals.

The former President has not called at the White House since he left there, contrary to various precedents, and in Mr. Roosevelt's memory rankles the thought of the various conferences he had with Mr. Hoover before his inauguration. To Mr. Roosevelt these were attempts to bind him to Republican policies in advance; to Mr. Hoover, the President-elect's refusal to co-operate was unpatriotic and did much damage. So the two men remain poles apart, and events will have to march farther into crisis for the United States before their personal co-operation is likely.

Still Seeks Moral Service

Amid preoccupations for the spscial session, President Roosevelt is painstakingly renewing his pleas for humanitarian practices in war, clinging to the possibility that his services may be helpful in a neutral, moral role.

Yesterday, in a message to President Ignace Moscicki of Poland, Mr. Roosevelt asked governments of all belligerent countries to renew their orders prohibiting bombing of civilians in unfortified centers.

The American President declared he had been deeply shocked by the Polish President's charges of air bombardment by Germany, and he recalled an agreement to refrain from such practices which the German Government, and other belligerents, gave him only a few weeks ago.

Continuance of these appeals, it is recognized, seems futile in present circumstances. But the President is still "making the record" of American diplomatic activity for possible future use.

The time may come, it is felt, when the United States' protests against inhumane activities can be turned to account, though it may not be until the ultimate day of peace-making and reckoning.

Young Volunteers Battle for Forests

Junior Forest Wardens of Canadian Forestry Association

A national army of 10,000 boys gives voluntary service to protecting Canadian forests and wild life. Some of them are here shown with their leader and mascot.

Schwab's Career Becomes Legend In Industrialism

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (AP)—The achievements of Charles M. Schwab, who passed on here yesterday, in mounting from a dollar-a-day job in the steel business to one of history's greatest makers of steel have become an industrial legend.

First President of the billion-dollar U. S. Steel Corporation and founder of the Bethlehem Steel Company, Mr. Schwas was the son of a wool factory mill hand. He quit a $3 a week job as a grocery clerk to take a laborer's job driving stakes in a steel plant at Braddock, Pa., owned by Carnegie Brothers & Co.

In the evening, the 18-year-old boy studied the steel business and gave piano lessons to steelworkers' children at 50 cents an hour. In three years he was manager of the plant at $250 a month. At 21, he married Emma Eurania Dinkey, daughter of the first steel works chemist in the United States.

Mr. Schwab soon became labor "troubleshooter" for Andrew Carnegie, the steelmaster, who liked the tall, husky young executive and boosted him rapidly. He was only 35 in 1897 when he became President of the Carnegie Steel Company and in three years raised its profits from $7,000,000 to $40,000,000.

The late J. Pierpont Morgan made him President of the newly formed U. S. Steel Corporation in 1901, but two years later Mr. Schwab tore up a million-dollar-a-year contract because he said he was tired of having "too many bosses."

Moved by his self-admitted urge to be the mainspring of any enterprise he embarked upon, Mr. Schwab put $15,000,000 of his own money and his limitless energy into the founding of Bethlehem Steel.

With the aid of his protege, Eugene Grace, Mr. Schwab built the company into a steel empire valued in the hundreds of millions during the World War and the post-war boom period.

Mr. Schwab, a super salesman himself, sold $150,000,000 worth of war supplies to Great Britain and $75,000,000 worth to Russia.

He sold millions of dollars worth of naval armament to the United States Government and was drafted by President Wilson in 1918 to speed the building of hundreds of ships as Director General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Mr. Schwab was considered one of the wealthiest men in the United States. His philanthropies, particularly in the places of his humble boyhood, were notable. He gave liberally to education. Mr. Schwab played as hard as he worked and seemed to get as much pleasure out of giving away and spending his money as amassing it.

He owned a 1,000-acre estate at Loretto, Pa., his home town; a villa in France and a magnificent Riverside Drive Renaissance Chateau which cost him more than $8,000,000 to build and furnish. The Chateau, which contained a private pipe organ, was put up for sale recently.

He gradually had relinquished his business posts after 1932, but remained Chairman of the Board of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

In later years he complained of the burden of wealth, recalled he had been happiest when he and his wife lived in a cottage on a modest income and said:

"Now we have many houses—mansions. But we don't own them. They own us."

Often Mr. Schwab philosophized on his own success. "The men at the top are no different from other men," he once said. "They've merely had more opportunity."

His associates, however, said Mr. Schwab succeeded because better than any man of his time, he had the knack of getting along with men. Typical was a statement he issued during the depression.

"I am an optimist by nature. Something is bound to happen, something unseen and unprophesied, which will put us back on our feet. It always has and it always will."

Speedier Action Is Sought In U. S. Naturalization Cases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—War in Europe has brought a wave of requests for quicker action in the processes of naturalization for American citizenship here. Already the Chicago naturalization district is lagging about six months behind schedule in issuing final papers because of the swelling lines of those applying, according to Fred J. Schlotfeldt, Director.

Opening of hostilities in Europe not only brought in some extra applicants for first papers, but requests for speedier handling of second papers from some of the 20,000 men and women now waiting to be called for their examination and final papers, it was learned at the bureau. These people have taken all of the preliminary steps, it was pointed out, but are not being called on time because of the clogging of the procedure by the large number of applicants coming in the last few years.

Even when the Bureau takes on extra employees to handle the applicants, as it expects to do in October, it will still take about two years to get back to the normal schedule, Mr. Schlotfeldt said.

More Extensive Test

Today before Mr. Prospective Citizen obtains his final papers he is invited to sit down in a little room and tell what he knows about the American Government, a procedure not deemed necessary in the old days. He is asked questions about the Constitution, the operation of the American form of Government on the Federal, State, and local levels. All of this takes time, it was pointed out. Furthermore, three months must elapse beyond this examination for further investigation it was pointed out before the applicant is given his oath of allegiance which is the final step in the process of naturalization.

Questions have been raised whether serving in a foreign army would disqualify these applicants from American citizenship. It is not the fighting in the army of another country which disqualifies the person, said Mr. Schlotfeldt, but the "taking of the oath of allegiance to the other country." This would require an applicant to start all over again in his process of being naturalized in the United States. Taking the oath of allegiance to a foreign country automatically excludes a man from American citizenship, said Mr. Schlotfeldt. Both Great Britain, and France require this oath of allegiance when a man joins their armies.

22,000 Are Naturalized

In the first six months of 1939 more than 22,000 men and women from more than 50 countries were naturalized in the Chicago district, the director stated.

There are still remaining in Chicabo some 175,000 aliens who have not made an effort to take out citizenship papers, Mr. Schlotfeldt estimated. In the whole United States the number runs something like 3,700,000, he believed. Even this is quite a reduction from the 6,000,000 who were listed in the last census, he said.

Program of Cultural Unity With Latin America Launched

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18—The long-maturing program for reducing the barriers of language and culture among the American republics by exchange of students and professors was launched formally today by the State Department in conjunction with appropriate Government bureaus.

Leaflets and application forms explaining the arrangement are being mailed to colleges, universities, technical institutions, and schools, explaining the program as arranged under the convention for Inter-American Cultural Relations signed at Buenos Aires, Argentina, in 1936. Thus far, 12 nations have ratified the Convention and it is hoped others will hasten their membership now that the exchange is actually getting under way.

Purpose of Project

The State Department, in announcing the opening lists for candidates, stated the purpose of the project as follows:

Founded upon the thesis that peace and orderly progress is best grounded upon the mutual understanding of the fundamental social, political, and economic ideals among peoples of all nations, the exchange program, growing out of the Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations, is designed to make available to the peoples of the other American republics a more accurate knowledge of the progress of science, the humanities, and the technology of the United States and in receiving the visiting professors, teachers, and graduate students from these nations, to attain a similar diffusion in this country of the intellectual attainments of their peoples.

Cementing Ties

The United States, in carrying out its obligations assumed by ratification of the Convention, sets in action a program definitely educational in character directed toward the development of a truer and more realistic understanding between the people of the United States and their neighbors to the South, which emphasizes the essential reciprocity in cultural relations.

This program has been under preparation for many months and would have been announced this fall irrespective of war conditions in Europe. Nevertheless, the importance of cementing the ties of the American nations which are seeking to work out a common neutrality at the forthcoming Panama conference will not be overlooked, coming at this critical time.

The United States Office of Education will winnow applications for student and teaching positions to a list of five for each co-operating country, from which two will be selected by the authorities of that country. A list of all available professors will be prepared, from which each country may choose one. Expenses are to be shared by the participating governments.

There is no limitation as to color or creed, and the utmost possible latitude has been allowed in the field of intellectual activity in which students and teachers may carry on their work.

Subjects tentatively listed include the humanities, natural sciences, social sciences, law, medicine, pharmacy, journalism, technology, and engineering. Nations which have ratified the Convention and now are included in the program are Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Venezuela, and the United States.

W. Virginia Runs Close To Iowa for Tall Corn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.,—West Virginia has inched up on Iowa in the tall corn contest, and Agricultural Commissioner J. B. McLaughlin, once again was optimistic West Virginia would produce a stalk to beat Iowa's best.

Hope was abandoned when Iowa claimed a 23-footer, but the stalk had no ear—and, therefore, didn't count. Iowa's best was 18 feet, two and a half inches. West Virginia had an entry from Mrs. Virginia Wyant, of Talcott, Summers County, of 17 feet nine inches—only five and a half inches below Iowa's.

Roosevelt on Polish Bombing

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's reply to the telegram from President Moscicki of Poland regarding German aerial bombardment follows:

I have received your telegram stating that as the result of the bombing by German aircraft of Polish towns and villages possessing no considerable military objective thousands of the civil population of Poland are dead or wounded.

It has been my hope following the receipt from the several belligerent powers of the replies to my appeal of Sept. 1, in which they stated their intentions to limit the operations of their air forces to military objectives, that the world would be spared the horror of witnessing during this war the bombing of open towns and villages and the slaughtering of thousands of innocent and defenseless men, women and children.

I have been deeply shocked, therefore, by the statements contained in your telegram as well as by reports received from other sources including officials of this Government in Poland at the scene of hostilities.

In view of the hundreds of thousands of lives which may be at stake, it is my earnest hope that the Governments of the belligerent countries will renew their orders prohibiting the practice of bombing civilians in unfortified centers of population from the air, and that they will take measures to assure themselves that their respective air forces are showing that regard for the lives of non-combatants which their replies to my appeal of Sept. 1 have led the world to expect.

The State Department also made public the following text of President Moscicki's telegram to President Roosevelt:

In reply to your telegram regarding the non-bombardment of open towns you received from the Polish Government a clear and straightforward answer. In connection with this, I consider it my duty to inform you that for some days past German aircraft have deliberately and methodically been bombing Polish towns and villages which contain no conceivable military objectives. Among the civil population there are thousands of dead and wounded. As this is a question which concerns the whole civilized world and as you, Mr. President, have shown a special interest in it, I wish to inform you of these facts.

Canadian Men And Material Put On Wartime Basis

By the Canadian Press

OTTAWA, Sept. 19—Canada's economic resources have been geared to wartime needs through 10 statutes enacted at a special session of Parliament and nearly 100 orders-in-council since Aug. 25.

In addition to orders calling up the Naval, Military and Air Forces, important measures have had to do with mobilizing industry, control of foodstuffs and prices, censorship, control of foreign exchange and taxation to boost revenue.

Emergency measures started Aug. 25 when the Government appropriated, by Governor General's warrant, $8,000,000 for expenses of calling out the non-permanent militia. Orders calling out the militia were issued next day, and other orders on that date appropriated $7,500,000 for immediate aircraft purchases and established naval control of all shipping.

A long series of orders adopted Sept. 1 called Parliament to meet in emergency session Sept. 7, proclaimed that a state of "apprehended war" had existed since Aug. 25, and that the War Measures Act of 1914 was in effect, giving the Government almost unlimited powers, called out the Naval Reserve, established censorship, put the active militia on a wartime basis, recalled 500 former members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and authorized engagement of 1,100 special constables.

On Sept. 3, an order was issued establishing the Wartime Prices and Trade Board to control prices and distribution of essential foods, and on Sept. 5 an order required all Canadian shipping to obtain a license from the Transport Department before sailing from any port.

Regulations governing trade with the enemy were contained in an order issued Sept. 7, and on Sept. 9 a board was created to receive and record volunteer service offers for civilian service. That day another order established the Agriculture Supply Committee, to facilitate mobilization of farm production.

On Sept. 10 came the proclamation of a state of war between Canada and Germany.

On Sept. 12, when Prime Minister Mackenzie King was obtaining approval of Parliament to create a new Ministry of Munitions and Supply, he announced that the Government, under authority of the War Measures Act, was setting up a War Supply Board, to act until it became necessary to have a full time ministry.

This Board, clothed with wide powers, is being organized.

On Sept. 15 the Government adopted orders-in-council setting up a Foreign Exchange Control Board, with power to license import and export of all goods, money or securities. The Board was empowered to use the stabilization fund of some $60,000,000, created in 1935 when Canada's gold reserve was revalued at $35 an ounce, to maintain the external value of the Canadian dollar.

A budget adopted Sept. 12 was followed by passage of a bill empowering the Government to spend $100,000,000 by orders-in-council up to March 31, 1940.

Other measures adopted at the five-day session of Parliament increased tariff, excise, and income taxes and incorporated the Canadian Patriotic Fund to collect and distribute money for the care of dependents of those who serve.

Canada Pushes Timber Policy Of Conservation Despite War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Despite Canada's preoccupation with the European war, considerable thought is being given to conservation of the Dominion's rich timber reserves, as an aid to further industrial expansion.

Possessing one of the largest forest properties in the world, with more than nine-tenths of the area under public ownership, and with about 170,000,000,000 cubic feet of merchantable timber available, it is felt that defensive measures in control of forest fires, while already developed, have yet a long way to go. An exact knowledge of the contents of existing timber properties in very large regions of the Dominion is incomplete for lack of surveys. These and other primary measures in building a public forest policy follow a leisurely pace which is difficult to accelerate during these years of increasing public debt and preoccupation with immediate social problems.

Public opinion trends throughout Canada favor conservation. Today it is an accepted public axiom that the old practice of unbridled exploitation of the country's woodlands has passed. The future is definitely under control of the school of "sustained yield," and to this rule the forest industries, governments, and the man-on-the-street are committed.

No other country, with the exception of Russia, has Canada's supreme advantage of public land ownership in making the dream of conservation come true. While much of the choicest accessible timber stands is under lease to private companies, the provincial governments of Canada retain control of the lands on which the timber grows and have ample authority to impose whatever conservation requirement the needs of the people may render necessary.

Public opinion on sound forestry does not face the problem, so frequent in the United States, either of purchasing private timberlands for state forestry projects, or of adjusting an advanced forestry policy to the hard fact of outright private ownership of areas to which such policy should apply.

In general, the Canadian mode of procedure is to build up a progressive partnership between governments and their industrial lessees occupying what are called "crown" or public-owned forest tracts. It is significant that the forest industries, particularly the pulp and paper industry, have fully recognized the common-sense and mutual advantages of this order and work in active co-operation with the public forest authority.

How impelling is the forest conservation problem in all of the provinces, except the farming province of Prince Edward Island, will appear from the fact that the productive forest area of the whole Dominion is about 25 per cent of the useful land area, and in some provinces runs as high as 70 per cent. Only to a minor degree can colonization profitably occupy any part of the areas now under timber crops. The one legitimate occupant is forest industry which now numbers more than 8,000 establishments, giving employment to 200,000 persons, and paying annual wages of $170,000,000.

In 1937, over 4,200,000 tons of paper products attested to the expansion which had dotted Eastern Canada and British Columbia with new mills and towns.

By no means was Canada's advance in paper manufacture obtained by a directly corresponding sacrifice of United States production. Per capita consumption was steadily rising throughout the United States from an average of 92.5 pounds of paper products in 1909 to 226 pounds in 1937.

Despite recent threats of the Southern Pine States to supplant the Canadian newsprint industry, the latter is more than ever convinced of its unassailable position.

Then too not far in the future looms an even greater opportunity for the conversion of pulpwood forests into the expanding and high-priced product known as cellulose. In ten years the use of rayon pulp has grown from 216,000 tons to more than double.

Peace Endowment Shuts Doors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 18—In the face of European map-changing, the European Advisory Committee of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace has put up the shutters of its Paris headquarters, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of the Endowment, announces. Nine countries were represented on the 18-member committee of statesmen and leaders of public opinion, but new conditions in Europe have "completely disorganized" this alignment, Dr. Butler's statement says.

"The Austrian and Czechoslovak members have been forced to become Germans and the Polish member appears to be approaching a like situation," it continues. One of the German members has become a British citizen, while the Spanish and Italian statesmen who held so important a place upon this committee were no longer welcome residents in their own countries. The Hungarian member has become Prime Minister in the Government of his country. The whole question of a reconstituted advisory committee in Europe is under consideration."

Pending reconstitution, the statement says, the European office has been transferred to La Baule, France, where Mme. M. Perreux, secretary, is in charge, in the absence of Malcolm W. Davis, executive head of the European committee, who has been named Assistant Secretary General of the League of Red Cross Societies in Geneva.

Similarly in London, where Hubert J. Howard, head of the committee's Division of Intercourse and Education, has been summoned for military service, Miss Nancy Reade, secretary, has been left in charge.

Carolina Pageant to Tell 200 Years of Its History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—A pageant depicting historic events during the two centuries from Carolina's colonization to the ratification of the Federal Constitution late in 1789 will be presented here for five nights, October 2-6, in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the ratification by the North Carolina General Assembly in Fayetteville. The pageant is being sponsored by the Raleigh organizations of the American and Auxiliary and affiliated groups.

Jefferson Quoted in Defense Of Exporting Wartime Arms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 19—The barring of the export of war materials to belligerent nations is in violation of the international law of neutrality and is, therefore, unneutral, according to the latest issue of the New York Law Journal. In support of this thesis, it quotes Kent's "Commentaries," Thomas Jefferson, and the United States' record during the Woodrow Wilson Administration.

The Law Journal finds the first volume of Kent's "Commentaries," printed in 1826, as holding that in 1796 it was "successfully shown on the part of the United States that neutrals may lawfully sell at home to a belligerent purchaser, or carry themselves to the belligerent powers contraband articles, subject to the right of seizure in transit." This right, the quotation continues, "has been explicitly declared by the judicial authorities of this country;" and "the right of the neutral to transport, and the hostile power to seize, are conflicting rights, and neither party can charge the other with a criminal act."

The editorial recalls that Thomas Jefferson, when Secretary of State in 1793, announced officially the doctrine of neutral trade and commerce with belligerents as recognized in international law. It quotes Jefferson as saying that American citizens have been always free to make, vend, and export arms, and as observing that no concern on the part of Americans for a war in foreign and distant countries would scarcely be expected because hard in principle and impossible in practice.

The editorial recalls the pressure brought upon President Wilson and Congress for an embargo in the exportation of all war materials or supplies between 1914 and the entrance of the United States into the World War. "President Wilson," it adds, "was, in fact, accused of un-neutrality in permitting such exports, concerning which Count Bernstorff, the then German Ambassador, lodged a protesting memorandum with the State Department. This memorandum, it was said, frankly admitted that 'in former wars Germany had furnished belligerents with war material.' It was argued, however, that in such cases there was an open market, and the question was merely 'which one of the competing countries' would furnish the materials. The United States then refused to depart from neutrality as the doctrine had been previously understood in international law."

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Mine of People and Plots Found by O. Henry

A Literary Tour of New York
O. Henry—Second of 6 Articles

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you would feel on arm-in arm terms with New York, particularly with those who haunt its waterfronts and the office buildings and dizzy canyons below Forty-Second Street, O. Henry makes a matchless guide and mentor.

You might imagine yourself sitting beside him on one of the benches in Madison Square, or Union Square for hours on end, doing just what people who sit there today are doing—watching the jewel-colored pigeons bow and spin, watching the people saunter and rush, or just sitting. But you would not dream it was O. Henry. No one ever did. He was that kind of a man. Quiet reserved observant, and with all, genial.

In any one of his 40 odd short stories portraying New York as its particular background, you see feel, hear, and smell his "Little Old Bagdad on the Subway." With persuasive magic it spreads its tawney or gloomy side before you, as the "Caliph" himself might be feeling and seeing it that day.

Downtown Observations

New York nearly always gave O. Henry what he wanted. He liked its "peace and quiet." The swarms of people allowed him privacy. They also provided endless plots. Occasionally he would stroll with a derelict down the Bowery till the wee sma' hours, if necessary, until that particular turn in the man's life story (which he was gently extracting gave him the needed twist for his own story. Sometimes he spent hours behind the half closed blinds of the broad window of his home at 55 Irving Place, observing people keenly and minutely, able at a moments glance to tell an editor from a creditor. Often he revolved his character kaleidescope sitting unobtrusively at a back table in a building almost directly across the street on Irving Place, where a florist now flourishes. Utilization of these treasures of his observation, just at hand, carried the juvenile clerk of Greensboro, North Carolina, who had spent most of his time sketching cartoons of his uncle's customers, to the top of the long short-story ladder.

He touched the familiar bottom rungs when after youthful days in Texas, studying Webster's Dictionary, busting bronchos, playing the guitar, and singing bass in Austin's "Hill City Quartette," he married Athol Estes, his "Dimity Sweetheart." Those days he was working as a draftsman in the General Land Office in Austin. His hundred a month didn't leave much for extras; and Margaret, the new baby needed them. Aimless pictures drawn on the edges of his maps vanished, and he turned to writing. He evolved two sketches, "The Final Triumph," and "A Slight Inaccuracy," both of which he sent to a New York publication called "Truth." They were sold. A check for six dollars told the amazing story.

Freedom to Write

Immediately printer's ink acquired charm. In 1894, while serving as teller in The First National Bank in Austin, he purchased Brann's "Iconoclast," a press which he employed in publishing "The Rolling Stone," whose slogan was, "We're out for the moss." This paper rolled out of sight within a year. That same eventful autumn, he left the bank under a cloud—not too dark a cloud, as things turned out, for behind it glowed the silver lining which, though first seen when serving some three years in prison, let the world in general forget William Sydney Porter and find instead O. Henry, master of the short story.

For it was in the Federal prison at Columbus, Ohio, that O. Henry found himself. Putting off the writing of a story because faced with the necessity for immediate profits was no longer a temptation. Curiously enough, he was really very free in prison. Served as clerk in the prison hospital, where he slept, was entirely trusted, had time to read magazines and hear all the prisoner's stories besides, to which he lent a ready ear. When he wrote a story, he would try it out on the men. One hardboiled trainrobber wept. That was when he read the "The Christmas Chaparral Gift," a triumph which appeared later in Ainslee's.

Success With Editors

Only two stories which he sent forth from prison met with rejection. In two or three hours sometimes, oblivious of prisoners and guards alike, he turned out such familiar favorites as, "The Duplicity of Hargreaves," "A Fog in Santone," "Georgia's Ruling," "A Blackjack Bargainer," "The Marionettes," and "Whistling Dick's Christmas Stocking." Behind these walls he met the original of "Jimmy Valentine."

His prison stories always bore a New Orleans postmark. That was because the sister of a New Orleans banker who was serving a term had a sense of the fitness of things. O Henry never saw her. Members of the select "Recluse Club," in prison, of which O. Henry was a shining light, enjoyed a good laugh when "The Outlook" published O. Henry's "Georgia's Ruling," ignorant of his shadowed domicile.

Support Assured

The editor of Ainslee's Magazine brought O. Henry to New York from Pittsburg, where he rested a while after shaking hands with the warden at Columbus. They liked his stories and gallantly offered to publish enough of them to assure him reasonable support. So 1902 found the author installed in a small French hotel called Marty's, on West 24th Street, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue. When the Sunday Editor of the World sent Bob Davis to discover O. Henry's whereabouts a little later, he had moved just across Madison Square to a room in East 24th Street with a genuine New York tree of heaven in the back yard.

In later years, after O. Henry had fulfilled his contract with "The World" to supply a story a week at $100 each, and had maintained this Sheherezadic pace for 53 weeks in succession, Bob Davis recalled, along with many another editor of the day, that "we did not know the Caliph of Bagdad had arrived until after his departure."

Ainslee's, McClures', Smart Set, Munsey's, the big-story entertainers of the day, whose editors sweated valiantly to drag copy from O. Henry in time for closing dates, have largely vanished. O. Henry's stories keep right on entertaining.

O. Henry
Short-story writer and favorite magazine contributor of early part of present century.

'And How Do They Work This Thing?'

'Little Helper'
By Margaret Ayer Colvin of New York City and shown at Pictorial Photographers of America Sixth International Salon of Photography at American Museum of Natural History, New York City

War and Business Affect Illinois Politics

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 19 (AP)—A reviving business in Illinois is giving the voters something besides the New Deal to talk about and has set the politicians to thinking about new approaches to the 1940 Presidential campaign.

Democrats are arguing that the combination of war in Europe and the upswing in business has slowed down, if not reversed, the trend against them that was evidenced in last fall's Congressional elections. Republicans are not yet ready to agree that such is the case, though more than one says privately that it will be much harder for them to hold domestic matters to the fore in a wartime campaign.

Illinois, through Chicago's Mayor Edward J. Kelly, was one of the first States to set up the cry for a third term for President Roosevelt. Gov. Henry Horner and Mayor Kelly do not always think alike on other matters, but there is every indication that they do on this one. With these two potent factors in Illinois Democracy pulling the same way, the easiest conclusion to reach would be that the 58 Democratic delegates to the next national convention will be instructed to yell for a third term.

Democratic politicians say that is the sentiment of Illinois Democrats and that the views of Mayor Kelly and Governor Horner would be indorsed in the preferential primaries. Here, 50 of the 58 delegates are chosen in the primary. The other eight are picked by state convention. These eight are delegates at large and are always influential members of the delegation.

The Democratic leaders say there has been little evidence of sentiment for either Vice-President Garner or Paul V. McNutt, the Security Administrator. Nevertheless, some adherents of both are to be found. Mr. Garner appeals to many downstate farmers. And Mr. McNutt was a neighbor when he was Governor of the adjoining State of Indiana. Some desultory talk is heard, too, of instructing the delegation for Senator Scott W. Lucas as a favorite son, but no drive toward that end has been undertaken.

A double third term effort is emerging in Illinois, in addition to a clamor for a third term for President Roosevelt, some of Governor Horner's adherents are taking about a third term for him. They say he has made one of the best governors the State has ever had, that he has given the state a business administration, has balanced its budget, put money into the State Treasury, and is tremendously popular.

If he is not in the race, the Democrats are likely to have a hot primary contest for the governorship as well as for the seat now held by Senator James M. Slattery and which originally was vacated by the passing of J. Hamilton Lewis.

Among Illinois Republicans is an idea for a whole presidential ticket. Some of them already are coupling the names of Senator Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan and Thomas E. Dewey of New York for top and bottom spots on the ticket. Here, as in several other States of the Middle West, Senator Vandenberg is being pushed by the older group of Republicans, Mr. Dewey by the younger ones. Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio also has a following in Illinois, as does Gov. John W. Bricker of the same State.

On the question of candidates, Illinois Republicans, in spite of the talk of Senator Vandenberg and Mr. Dewey and Senator Taft and Governor Bricker are still uncommitted to any of the outstanding men in the field. Too many things may still happen before spring for any of them to go out on a limb.

The chief desire appears to be to restore control of the country to men whom business regards as sympathetic.

The Democrats stand under a third term flag and say little. They are watching the market and employment reports.

Soviet Agent Paid High Price To Get Contact Men in U. S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (AP)—An exporter authorized to buy battleships and airplanes here for Russia told the Dies Committee yesterday of hiring "contact men" who have been identified with the Democratic National Committee.

Sam Carp, a native of Russia whose sister is the wife of Vyacheslaff Molotoff, Soviet Premier, testified he had a $100,000,000 authorization from Moscow in 1936 to purchase two 35,000-ton warships.

He had a New York firm draw battleship plans which he sent to Russia but which were rejected. He then sought to purchase other war equipment. He organized the Carp Export and Import Company of New York to arrange exports to Russia and told of obtaining funds personally on trips to Moscow and through Amtorg, Russian trading firm in New York.

His books showed payments of $5,000 in June, 1937, and $20,000 in June, 1938, to Preston McGoodwin, whom Mr. Carp said he hired "because I wanted a good contact man and wanted the ship plans approved by the State Department."

Representative Mason (R) of Illinois, asked if Mr. McGoodwin was not an assistant to Charles Michelson of the Democratic National Committee and Mr. Carp replied that he did not know.

Had Worked For Committee

Mr. Michelson, at his office, said Mr. McGoodwin had been employed by the Committee off and on for a number of years, but was not working for the Committee at the time of these payments. He had been employed by Mr. Michelson previously and is employed by him now.

The $5,000 payment was a check, said Mr. Carp, "and the $20,000 was in cash, in $1,000 bills."

"The $25,000 was all he got," said Mr. Carp, "and I was dissatisfied with his work and I fired him.

"I didn't at first know of his connection with the National Committee. He concealed his identity, but told me he had a lot of good connections, and that he was a former minister."

(Records show that a man named Preston McGoodwin was United States Minister to Venezuela from 1913 to 1921.)

Rhea Whitley, Committee Counsel, then introduced an account showing a "payment of $5,000 to Scott Ferris of Washington, D. C., on June 24, 1938."

"Yes," said Mr. Carp, "after I fired McGoodwin I hired Ferris as a lawyer."

"Did you know Scott Ferris was a Democratic National Committeeman from Oklahoma?" asked Mr. Mason.

"No," replied Mr. Carp.

Would Have Made Two Million

Mr. Carp told the Committee he would have made a personal profit of $2,000,000 if the deals had gone through.

"I told McGoodwin he stood to make $100,000 also," said Mr. Carp adding that he had "no recollection of what I told Ferris."

Mr. Carp said Mr. Ferris "still represents us." He then said he had paid Mr. Ferris $1,000 on March 22 and $1,000 on May 31, making a total of $32,000.

Other records showed payments for services to Commander J. P. Rhodes, retired naval officer, and Col. M. H. Thompson, retired army officer, for technical services.

"In other words," said Chairman Martin Dies (D) of Texas, "you hired retired service officers and paid them with Russian funds?"

"Yes," said Mr. Carp, "but in both cases the officers were given permission to serve."

Mr. Carp testified he also employed a "Captain Joyce, retired, of the U. S. Navy, who knows all about battleships," as messenger to take to Russia the battleship plans drawn by Gibbs and Cox, New York naval architects.

Mr. Carp accompanied Capt. Joyce to Russia with the plans in 1938, but a naval commission rejected them. During the inspection, he said, the plans were locked up at night in a safe at the American Embassy. Later they were returned to the architects.

The committee counsel submitted records which he said showed that $616,376 passed from Soviet Russia to Mr. Carp between July, 1936, and December, 1938. Some of the funds went to airplane manufacturing concerns, emery wheel manufacturers and others.

Gulf Isles Fit for a Queen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bellingham, Wash.

"Could I buy one of those lovely islands?"

When Queen Elizabeth made this query about the Gulf Islands in the Gulf of Georgia, between Vancouver and Victoria, she voiced a rather general question which strangers ask when they first see the numerous and "lovely islands" of the Pacific Northwest.

"Are they for sale?" "Who owns them?" "Why have I never heard more about them?" are usual queries.

South of the Gulf Islands and just north of Puget Sound are the San Juan Islands. Both groups are the tops of submerged mountain peaks. In the Sound itself are Whidby Island, Camano Island, close to Whidby, Vashon Island near Tacoma, and Bainbridge Island opposite Seattle.

The history of all of these islands is identical. Pioneers settled them, farms grew up, and today "summer people" are moving in. In the San Juan Islands fine old farms are being bought by wealthy persons from the West Coast and the East. In the Gulf Islands, the cosmopolitan first population has been succeeded by those who have made these islands what is said to be the most "old country" section of the British Empire outside Great Britain itself.

Saltspring Is Largest

Saltspring Island, largest of the Gulf Islands, contains 44,646 acres. Others in order of size are Galiano, Gabriola, Saturna, North Pender, Valdes, Mayne, Sidney, South Pender, and Moresby. Sphinx Island, a small Island of four acres, recently was given to Lady Tweedsmuir, wife of the Governor General of Canada, by the British Columbia Government, for the use of Fairbridge Farm School at Cowishan.

Orcas Island is the largest of the San Juan group. Here is Moran State Park, gift of Robert Moran, which is a scenic wonderland of 6,000 acres. It contains Mt. Constitution, elevation 2,400 feet, which is climbed by a road built by Civilian Conservation Corps. From the top is obtained an incomparable view of islands, sea and Mt. Baker.

Orcas contains many bays and points that give it innumerable seascapes and plenty of shore line for both landed estates and campers. This island contains 57 square miles. San Juan Island, second in size, has two sizable towns with the pleasant-sounding names of Friday Harbor and Roche Harbor.

* * *

Western Beauty Spot

Whidby Island was named by Capt. George Vancouver in 1792 for Joseph Whidby who, with Peter Puget, was a valuable aid to Vancouver in his explorations. Whidby is a big island, containing 180 square miles. The north tip of the island is separated from the mainland by the swift, tide-ripped, Deception Pass, also named by Vancouver. A bridge over the pass makes the island available from the land. Whidby Island, with its towns, farms, and beauty spots, and old blockhouse is a story in itself.

Vashon Island, named by Vancouver for Admiral James Vashon, is a bit longer than Manhattan, and with its tons of currants, pie cherries, gooseberries, loganberries, strawberries, with its greenhouses, summer commuters, poultry, Campfire Girls' camp and front-door view of Mt. Rainier also is another story. So is Bainbridge with its country club and hundreds of summer homes facing the sea. Restoration Point, on the tip of the island, was named because it was here that Vancouver celebrated Restoration Day in memory of the restoration of Charles II after Cromwell's era.

* * *

Haven for Artists

The islands are to western artists what Cape Cod is in the East. White beaches, driftwood, old barns, purple kelp, meadows of salt grass, gulls and eagles, Indians, fishermen, wind-twisted trees and white Mt. Baker in the sky are among the paintable features.

On all of these "lovely islands" the weather is warmer than on the mainland, spring comes earlier, rains fall more gently, berries grow larger, winters are milder, and there are fewer fogs. They are excellent for mixed farming. Bulbs and poultry, dairying, and small fruits go well together. These islands, from the northern tip of Lopez Islands to the southern tip of Vashon, are a happy, pastoral empire in themselves.

Kate Archibald

Civil Service Up In North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—A measure providing for creation of a civil service system for State employees will be introduced at the next session of the General Assembly by Senator James P. Mozingo of Darlington, he has announced.

He said he also intended to ask the Legislature to request a list of all employees working for the State and their native county.

"Employment given to State employees is based on politics and does not take into consideration the size of the counties and the efficiency of the employees," Mr. Mozingo commented in an interview.

"People working in the State Government deserve more pay, but they won't get it unless they pull strings. A good example of this is the Santee-Cooper Authority. Under the law officials are supposed to prorate employment among the counties, but it is being worked on a different basis."

Mr. Mozingo listed four reasons for establishment and support of a civil service system:

1. A person is entitled to a job with the Government based on his merit and not on the political strings he can pull.
2. Once he secures a job, he is entitled to promotion on his merit.
3. The counties as a unit, representatives of the county and taxpayers, are entitled to some equitable ratio as to the number of people employed from the counties.
4. I think it will benefit legislators to have a civil service act because it will save their time in looking for jobs for constituents.

Tercentenary for St. Ives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. IVES, England—Nearly two weeks of gaiety and rejoicing greeted the 300th anniversary this summer of this Cornish town's incorporation as a municipality in 1639.

Today St. Ives is famed for its beauty, its atmosphere of Old World charm which colors even its most modern districts; its attraction as a holiday resort and its artists' colony. But 300 years ago St. Ives depended for its living on fishing and mining eked out by copious smuggling and even wrecking.

Until 1877, when the railway was extended to the town, visitors were practically unknown and for many subsequent years early heralds of the present-day tourist traffic were greeted and stared at as strangers from "furrin parts," even though they but hailed from the next county. To speak of them in that tongue was an advance on previous centuries when English was almost an unknown language in the Duchy, old Cornish being the speech in general use.

The ceremony of the delivery of the 1639 charter was re-enacted, on the first day of the celebrations, on what is known as the "Island," a hill jutting out to sea and crowned by St. Nicholas Chapel. Tradition says that this promontory was once cut off from the mainland by sea, but now houses line the low-lying causeway. It was on this spot that the charter was originally handed over by the King's horse riders.

The performers were attired in 17th century costume and presented a gay picture against the somber skies. Above their voices repeating in Cornish dialect the old English phraseology of the proceedings mingled the wail of seagulls and the booming of nearby Atlantic breakers.

The rest of the festivities took the more usual forms of a carnival, sports, swimming, yachting regatta and a torchlight procession followed by a firework display. Most of the activities were centered round the sheltered harbor which has remained free from industrial shipping, so retaining much of the character it possessed generations ago.

WPA Employees Out In Total of Over Fifth

WASHINGTON (AP)—More than 22 per cent of administrative employees of the Works Projects Administration were dropped during July and August, Col. F. C. Harrington, the Administrator, announced Sept. 18.

The cuts were necessary, he said, because of the "reduced funds made available for the Administrative expenses of the work program during the present fiscal year." More dismissals will be made in September, he added.

WPA had 24,326 administrative employees on September 1, a reduction of 7,180 from the total of 31,506 at the beginning of July.

Farragut's Flagship May Start Museum

CHARLESTON, S. C. (AP)—The Hartford, flagship of Admiral David Glasgow Farragut in the war between the States, soon will be taken to Washington, where it may become the nucleus of a national maritime museum. The vessel was recently restored to seaworthiness under a WPA project.

President Roosevelt is credited with the restoration, under which the vessel was reconditioned for sea travel at a cost of about $100,000.

New Era for Alaska Forecast Through Regional Planning

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JUNEAU, Alaska—Not only ready and willing—but able—Alaska today stands in a more favorable position to make a greater contribution to the economic and social well-being of the United States than ever before in its 72-year-old history under the Stars and Stripes.

Reason for this newly arrived at position is held by Alaskans and government officials, both in the north and at far-away Washington, D. C., as due largely to an "awakening" at long last from a Rip van Winkle sleep by national officialdom to the potentialities of a carefully planned Alaska development program.

Until very recently Alaska has suffered under the stigma of a policy of "conservation for posterity." But as Delegate to Congress Anthony J. Dimond often expresses it—"What has posterity done for us? Why not have a scheme for conservation for use as well as for the future?" And that is exactly what is taking place today.

In the opinion of Alaskans in high authority and Federal Officials who have visited the Territory this summer, in unprecedented numbers, all Alaska needs "is a boost over the threshold from a condition of impatient activity to the full activity of abundant contribution to the national need."

Three Signs

Three unmistakable signs that the "boost" is here have become evident in the last few weeks:

1. Congressional activity of widespread benefit. When Congress had adjourned and the list of signed bills came off the President's desk more than $20,000,000 was found to have been appropriated for Alaska's development—much of it for naval and military defense. For this Delegate Anthony Dimond's untiring efforts are largely responsible.
2. The recent progressive report of the Department of Interior signed by Harry Slattery, Under Secretary, titled "The Problem of Alaskan Development." Expert Alaskans and outsiders see this report as "comprised of whole cloth" and broad enough in scope to permit unfoldment of both short and long range development plans.

Mr. Slattery's report asks the question "Has Alaska the prerequisites necessary to development?" and concludes that it certainly has. This study visualizes bases for future settlement through regional planning.

"Properly planned settlement," it declares" will promote industry, increase permanent population, reduce absentee ownership, encourage internal commerce, and contribute to the finances of the Territory, thus making possible the establishment of community services which are so vital. . . ."

"Potentially," the report states, "Alaska offers a market larger than our present export market in all of South America . . . and it must be recognized that Alaska itself may become a great center in our future trade with Asia and South America."

Although the study is not too specific as to just what will be done, those familiar with Alaska see this regional planning to include the development of areas suitable for pulp, newsprint, and wood products in Southeastern Alaska; spots for small agricultural self-supporting groups in certain fertile places including the Kenai Peninsula; development of further coal and oil mining produced for Alaskan consumption (and military and naval stores) not for outside competition; survey and promotion of the fur industry along a wider base than mere trapping and fur farming; military and naval expansion and road building; and air and water transport improvement.

Where private industry may feel it needs some federal assistance in this development there is more than an implication this aid will be forthcoming. It is not difficult to visualize what such a unified long-term scheme for development can mean to Alaska and to hundreds of thousands of persons either directly or indirectly affected in the States.

3. The appointment of Dr. Ernest Gruening as the new Governor of Alaska is seen by Alaskans as a progressive step. Gov. John W. Troy has just resigned after a long and faithful stewardship. New Governor Gruening has been director of the Division of Territories and Island Possessions in the Interior Department, thus being particularly conversant with Alaskan problems. He takes over on Oct. 15.

Another factor in the development of Alaska that adds materially to the well being of the United States is the military and naval "national defense" activity now under full steam.

Although Alaska's population, across its 590,000 square miles of irregular terrain, is now approximately 76,000 with about one half either Eskimo or Indian, regional development of Alaskan industry is destined to bring a working-spending populace to the North that will bring out the best the "Great Country" has to offer—resources and finished products which experts declare to be "unfathomable."

Louisiana Indicts Seven More Men

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—Louisiana grand juries returned indictments Sept. 18 against seven more men, one of them William G. Rankin, until recently Commissioner of Conservation under Mr. Leche, on charges of embezzling $10,700 of state funds to pay for a yacht given the former Governor, Richard W. Leche, as a testimonial by friends for having attracted new industry to Louisiana.

Two weeks ago Mr. Rankin's successor, Ernest S. Clements, discovered the State had paid for the boat. He called on Mr. Leche for restitution, who paid over to the Department $11,000, saying he was innocent of any knowledge the State had bought the 40-foot cabin cruiser.

The following were charged with conspiracy to defraud the Government through filing false income tax returns: H. A. Mitchem and C. M. Lewis, partners in a club bearing their names; George W. Woodward, tax consultant; Felix Maggiore, Robert Dalovisio and Robert D. Anderson.

Pupils Rent Books In South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—It soon will be time to buy school books in South Carolina, but parents will discover that the cost is less than it once was since the Schoolbook Commission was created several years ago to maintain a rental book system for pupils.

The Commission has shipped approximately 900,000 textbooks to be used by about 250,000 pupils. These volumes are rented for an annual charge of one third the contract price.

Prior to creation of the Commission, Director J. D. Robison pointed out, parents could not sell books after they had been used by children. Legislators and educators hail the rental system as a step toward a free system, such as already exists in several counties.

All but eight of the 46 counties are served by the Commission. They are Anderson, Chester, Cherokee, Colleton, Dillon, Jasper, Marion, and York. The majority of these have a complete or partial free system.

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Poles, Surrounded, Continue Fight

The following account of events in Poland and on the western front to date has been compiled from Associated Press reports and other sources.

While Polish resistance to the German invader has practically been reduced to three widely separated and virtually surrounded armies, the Soviet Russian armies have pushed as deep as 110 miles within the Polish eastern border.

Russians and Germans having met at Brest-Litovsk, scene of the Russo-German World War treaty March 3, 1918, were reported to be determining a line beyond which their respective armies would not advance. Meanwhile the German command, not having received the expected Polish delegate to negotiate the surrender of Warsaw, was said to be resuming its pressure against the city.

Although the Polish State has virtually disappeared in a geographical sense, President Moscicki, from his temporary refuge in Rumania, has given out that his government will continue from some other center.

On the Western frontier, barring some artillery bombardment in the Saarbrücken sector, there were no events of moment.

Much interest has been aroused by the wording of joint radio communiques issued yesterday by Germany and Soviet Russia to the effect that the task of their troops was "to re-establish in Poland the peace and order disrupted by the collapse of the Polish State and to assist the population of Poland in reconstructing conditions of their state existence."

The last phrase was taken by some sources as pointing toward formation of a small Polish buffer state.

Germans Meet Russians

Berlin dispatches said German and Soviet troops already had met at Brest-Litovsk, exchanged friendly salutes and discussed the drawing of their respective lines.

Foreign military experts estimated the Soviet Union has at least 2,000,000 soldiers on her western front, and that 500,000 to 1,000,000 are in action in Poland—all under the direction of Marshal Clement E. Voroshiloff, War Commissar.

While the Polish Ambassador to Moscow, Waclaw Grzybowski, had been instructed by his government to leave the Soviet capital, there were no immediate indications when he would comply. British and French diplomatic missions still awaited instructions from their capitals.

Following the first penetration of Poland from the east Sept. 17, Premier Vyacheslaff Molotoff informed Britain and France that Russia intended to remain neutral, but would protect the 11,000,000 Ukrainians and White Russians in Poland.

Report Vilna Falls

The general staff communiqué closed with the statement that "advance columns of the Red Army are approaching Lwow and Vilna."

Paris reports said Vilna, traditional Lithuanian capital which Poland seized in 1920, had been captured by Russians. Lwow, capital of the Polish Ukraine, was reported still in Polish hands, although nearly encircled by German forces.

Meanwhile, the German Supreme Army command said in a communiqué that capitulation of scattered remnants of the Polish Army was progressing rapidly. Northwest of Lwow, 10,000 prisoners were taken. Lwow has been asked to surrender.

Military activity was resumed at Warsaw after the Polish emissary failed to appear. "The city is being defended by the Poles without regard for the population, which is over a million strong."

Three widely-separated Polish armies, badly battered and almost surrounded, today were reported continuing to fight against overwhelming German armies despite the flight of the Polish Government.

Advices received at this border town showed the Polish armies were entrenched as follows:

1. In Warsaw and west of the city, still holding out after a 12-day siege.
2. Along the Bug River north of Pinsk and in the Bialystok Sector.
3. Along the San River west of Lwow, the capital of the Ukraine territory now being invaded by the Russian and German armies.

The Polish Infantry and artillery were said to be fighting practically without aerial assistance, as most of the Polish air force has been destroyed or interned in Rumania.

The three armies were said to be resisting the Germans as individual units, without unified direction from the Polish general staff.

German planes have bombed troops and communications in cities far behind the battle lines, while most of the German advances have been achieved by motorized and mechanized units speedily encircling towns and cities rather than by direct frontal attacks.

Polish staff officers and foreign military observers estimate that—because of that type of warfare—Polish combatant losses have been not more than 50,000 to 100,000 killed.

Before the war the Poles figured they could lose a million men before Warsaw could be taken.

German losses were estimated by the same observers at between 35,000 and 50,000 killed.

The Cernauti chief of police estimated at least 100,000 Polish refugees crossed the border in automobiles, on bicycles, horses and on foot, and the stream of humanity still came winding across the bridge through the Rumanian countryside and then up Cernauti's cobblestone streets.

Diplomats Rub Shoulders

Diplomatic representatives of more than a score of nations rubbed shoulders in the two small hotels. Many slept on cots in the corridors. A constant stream of Rumanian troops marched toward the troubled frontier. The uncertainty of the future weighed heavily on Rumanians and refugees alike.

Germans manning the Siegfried wall were said to have been reinforced by the arrival of captured Polish guns and other equipment and the allocation of several thousand warplanes no longed needed on the eastern front.

The French had advanced their battle line steadily through pillbox-guarded advance posts to a line roughly parallel to the Siegfried defenses. Typical of the French forward movement has been the penetration along the Blies Creek front, between the rich industrial center of Saarbrücken and Zweibrücken, 16 miles farther east.

France and Britain have strengthened their forces.

French colonial troops — Senegalese, Algerians, Tunisians, Madagascans, Tonkinese, Annamese and Cambodians—have been mobilized fully and ready to bolster the French attack.

The number of colonial troops was described as considerably in excess of the total of effective fighting men called to the tri-color from the Empire during the World War.

Polish Buffer State Is Hinted by Victors

By the Associated Press

Moscow, Sept. 19

Hints that Germany and Soviet Russia might attempt formation of a small Polish buffer state were contained in the final sentence of a joint communiqué broadcast over a Russian radio station. It said:

In order to forestall unfounded rumors of every description with regard to the tasks of Soviet and German troops in Poland, the Government of the U. S. S. R. and Germany declare that the actions of these troops pursue no aim counter to the interests of Germany or the Soviet Union or contradicting the spirit and the letter of the nonaggression pact concluded by Germany and the U. S. S. R.

On the contrary, the task of these troops is to re-establish in Poland the peace and order disrupted by the collapse of the Polish State and to assist the population of Poland in reconstructing conditions of their state existence.

Queen Wilhelmina Hopes War to End by Negotiation

THE HAGUE, Sept. 18 (AP)—Queen Wilhelmina, in a speech from the throne opening Parliament today, expressed her gratefulness that the Netherlands remained at peace and the hope that war between other nations could be ended by negotiation.

Voicing profound pity for the victims of war, the Queen said: "I rejoice that our friendly relations with all powers continues unimpaired. This refers especially to our relations to those neutral countries with which we established closer contact in previous periods."

She alluded to the peace appeal of the northern European neutral states before the outbreak of hostilities and of the offers of the good offices of King Leopold of Belgium and herself toward the mediation of European disputes.

The fact that these appeals had been approved by many people, the Queen said, strengthened her conviction that despite disappointments many still hope that better international conditions may be established by peaceful negotiations.

Her Majesty said that mobilization of the Netherlands army and navy (in order to maintain the Netherlands strict neutrality) had been carried out perfectly.

Referring to economic conditions in Holland, she said the navigation and fishing industries were in a very unfavorable position as was agriculture, the latter because of the dislocation of exports.

On the other hand, the Queen added, food stocks were ample and even if rationing were resorted to later, this would not mean there was a food shortage.

Swiss Find Defense Costly

BERNE, Switzerland (AP)—Frugal Swiss, holding shut the neutral side-door to French and German battle lines, learned with a shock Sept. 16 that their general mobilization was costing about 5,000,000 Swiss francs ($1,130,000) a day.

Along with publication of this estimate, a staggering figure to many a Swiss citizen, an order of the day entitled "Economy is a soldier's duty" was issued by Gen. Henri Guisan, the gentleman farmer who heads Switzerland's 400,000 citizen soldiers. General Guisan urged soldiers to enonomize on gasoline and oil, to take no unnecessary train trips and to throw away nothing which might be of possible use in civilian or military life.

He conceded that continued mobilization was a strain on the economy of a nation whose total debt, including cantonal obligations, is about 8,000,000,000 Swiss francs ($1,808,000,000). Although the Swiss have 116.3 per cent gold coverage of their currency in circulation, a coverage which is the envy of most of the world, a long European war might be ruinous to the Swiss national economy.

Few Swiss, however, suggest that their army should be demobilized, even though confident their neutrality will not be violated. Switzerland, like Belgium and the Netherlands, is acting on the principle that weakness these days is an open invitation to molestation by stronger powers.

Geographically, Switzerland looks like a convenient side route around the south ends of the French Maginot and German Limes lines. The Basel region, however, bristles with fortifications and is teeming with crack sharpshooters of the Swiss citizen army. Furthermore, Switzerland intends to have things remain that way.

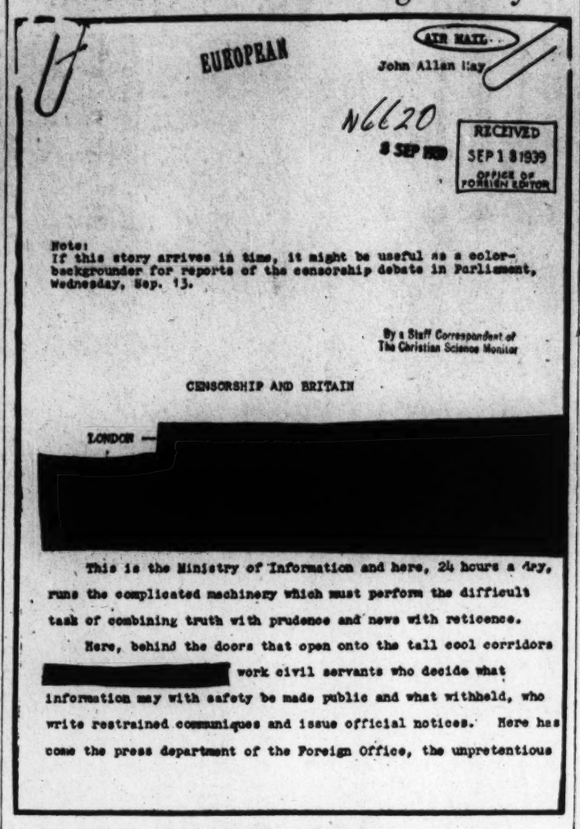
When France and Germany started massing troops on the western front, Switzerland called 500,000 men to arms. It was a tremendous effort for a nation with only 4,066,400 in habitants. Mobilization went through smoothly, aided by the ancient Swiss tradition that every able-bodied man keeps a rifle ready in his own home for defense of the nation.

After ten days of war along the western front without trouble touching the Rhineland area, where the Swiss, German and French frontiers meet, cantonal authorities discreetly reminded General Guisan that he had most of their best cowherds and farmhands under arms. The General immediately gave temporary leaves to thousands but kept 400,000 still on duty.

His order today was another concession to the national economy. Garrison officers and soldiers off duty were encouraged to help peasants with their crops and other tasks. Already it is a common sight in Swiss railroad stations to see soldiers, with rifles crooked in their arms, helping women with baggage.

Army officers said the majority of the troops would be maintained at their posts to see what develops on the Rhineland front. If there are indications that inactivity will continue, there may be a partial demobilization.

The Censor Would Judge Safely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Note:
If this story arrives in time, it might be useful as a color-background for reports of the censorship debate in Parliament, Wednesday, Sep. 13.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CENSORSHIP AND BRITAIN

LONDON —

This is the Ministry of Information and here, 24 hours a day, runs the complicated machinery which must perform the difficult task of combining truth with prudence and news with reticence.

Here, behind the doors that open onto the tall cool corridors [redacted] work civil servants who decide what information may with safety be made public and what withheld, who write restrained communiques and issue official notices. Here has come the press department of the Foreign Office, the unpretentious

After Official Inspection

Communication as originally received from London by the Monitor. Portions which show black were cut out. The entire dispatch, as the dates indicate, was delayed, despite original air-mail indications. The new "lead," appearing on the story itself, was later transmitted by cable

Events at Front Freely Told? 'Stories' First Looked Over

The News

LONDON, Sept. 18 (AP)—The Ministry of Information announces that the War Cabinet has authorized greater freedom in the reporting of war news and that press comment is to be given more latitude.

The world press will be represented temporarily at the Western Front, until other correspondents are authorized, by one man, A. G. Clifford, Reuter (British news agency) correspondent, who worked formerly in Berlin and Spain.

Lord Camrose, Publisher of the Daily Telegraph, has been named chief assistant to Lord Macmillian, Minister of Information.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — "Somewhere in London" in one of the Capital's many centers of learning, officials are now at work supplying a very different sort of public enlightenment to that for which the building usually serves.

This is the Ministry of Information; and here, 24 hours a day, runs the complicated machinery which must perform the difficult task of combining truth with prudence and news with reticence. Here, the civil servants work who decide what information may with safety be made public and what withheld, and who write restrained communiqués and issue official notices. Here has come the Press Department of the Foreign Office, the unpretentious center of important diplomatic explanations. Here at makeshift desks and until recently at any rate amid the clatter and confusion of builder's operations, work the official censors examining the copy that is to ballast the headlines of the world's press.

Here, too, in the quiet brown-furnished conference room the press—historians of the present—wait patiently with feet on trestle tables and gas-masks on their backs, to know whether their daily thesis has passed its vigorous examination. Round the room are ranged telephone booths so that reporters may ring their offices to release stories that come back to the conference room dais through compressed air delivery pipes from the censors' office. Every now and again interest stirs, as an official communiqué is issued telling of the progress of campaigns on land and sea and in the air.

It is not easy to be a newspaper man nowadays, with a news-hungry public to be served at regular intervals. One London newspaper the other day published a long request for forbearance, explaining the reasons for lack of news. Similarly it is not easy to be a censor or an official in charge of the release of information. The wishes of War and other Departments must be respected; and while the public must have news, there is much information which must not be allowed to come to the ears of the enemy.

Criticism Encouraged

"The Ministry of Information is a new Department of State," says an editorial in The (London) Times, "and as such is entitled to indulgence from Parliament and people. But, like everyone else, it has to reach its maximum efficiency quickly under pressure of war, and can do that only if it learns by its mistakes. It must be prepared therefore for criticism to be not only friendly but candid. . . . The absence of news leaves no void; it is immediately replaced by rumor, a malign force that, especially under modern conditions when the enemy is equipped with the wireless weapon, may be deliberately and dangerously fomented. The crop of rumors that sprang up in the hours of official silence after Wednesday's raid was fantastic. And rumor, as the Ministry of Information will certainly learn by experience, spreads with prodigious rapidity and is exceedingly difficult to overtake."

Britain has accustomed itself but slowly to censorship—and that includes public, newspapermen, and the censors themselves. On the one hand, it is realized that among the sacrifices that must be made to safeguard national security is the surrender of the island's cherished freedom of the press. But on the other, it is realized that this surrender does not include the freedom of the critic, the right to criticize. This realization, which has kept the Labor and Liberal parties "in opposition" in the Houses of Parliament and has found its public echo in the questions and debates in Commons and Lords, has been stressed inside the ever-open doors of the Ministry of Information. Not merely have newspaper men been allowed to criticize, they have been encouraged to do so. From such topics as the helpful installation of two-pence-in-the-slot telephone boxes for reporters who may want to phone long reports necessitating a ridiculous number of twopences,—to over-reticence in official news.

There are signs that the Ministry is willing to learn by its mistakes. Many of the improvements in technique already made resulted directly from the criticism and suggestions of newspaper men.

Improvements Made

Greatest in number among the foreign newspaper men concerned are the representatives of the American press. And very concerned they have been. Their concern, transmitted to the authorities in no uncertain terms, has resulted in conferences known unofficially as "beef exchanges," when the correspondents, gathered in force, have met the highest officials of the Ministry and been given a blank check for making out as many grumbles as they wished.

The first of these resulted directly in a number of improvements. Five high officials listened to a barrage of suggestions and complaints, which lasted for well over an hour. Foremost among them was that at times when important news came through, the methods then adopted for censoring caused delays in transmission of cables up to 12 hours. Waving a sheaf of cables, one correspondent declared that he was being called upon in antagonistic terms for immediate explanations why his paper had not had dispatches on the Athenian disaster. He wanted explanations, too, since he had filed a thousand words immediately the news came through and apparently it was only reaching his New York office in driblets the following day.

It was promised to expedite matters in future by installing one or more censors in the cable offices for duty day and night, so that overseas messages could be seen and dispatched immediately.

When Early Means Late

Another correspondent declared that he had had a "beat" of several hours on an important story, but that his message had arrived later than those dispatched when the official news came through. It was explained to him that "scoops" or "beats" are no longer possible, since no message can go out before an official bulletin has been issued. Furthermore, early messages are likely to get at the bottom of the censor's pile.

A further point was gained, however, when increased staff was promised, and some arrangement agreed upon to put radiocasts on a more equal time footing, since they do not have to overcome the difficulty of a jam on the cable companies' wires.

The officials, in their turn, were pleased to hear one experienced foreign correspondent say that he had no complaint about the amount of material he could send, as, after working under censorship in 16 other countries he reckoned the British quite liberal with their information.

It is recognized that the officials have no easy task, reading all messages and scanning all press pictures sent, always with a view to the possibility of giving away valuable information, while at the same time remembering that the public must be "in the know."

And so, night and day, the work goes on.

Turkey Sees Soviet Hostile to Reich

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANKARA, Turkey, Sept. 19—Turkish spokesmen excuse Russia's Polish violation as a valid precautionary strategy against possible German invasion of the Russian Ukraine and not directed against Poland. It is claimed that the imminent visit to Moscow of Foreign Minister Shukru Saracoglu still dovetails with the spirit of Turkey's British-French obligations.

Theorists speculate that Vyacheslaff Molotoff, the Soviet Premier-Foreign Minister, will be broaching Mr. Saracoglu on a mutual resistance plan to obstruct contemplated German aggression in the Balkans to the Black sea.

'Aid' to Turkey

Less restrained observers even conjecture that Mr. Molotoff might promise Mr. Saracoglu supplies and "volunteers" in an emergency in return for a Turkish undertaking despite pacts to restrict Anglo-French military and naval influence in Southeastern European territory and the Dardanelles. This theory is not implausible in view of Turkey's firm conviction that Moscow is intending a summary denunciation of the Russo-German Pact in event of the expansion of Reich hostilities in the Balkans.

Opinion here sees Russia fearful of Anglo-French military and naval occupation taking root in the fertility of Turkish pacts, and Moscow is anxious to learn how far Turkey would be able to cope, unassisted by the democracies, with a German drive to the East. The Turkish press explains that Russia would not tolerate German domination of the Balkans and that the Turko-Russian friendship is to be rewelded by Mr. Molotoff and Mr. Saracoglu as dissuasive, and if necessary as an active fortification against such German aims. At the same time Russia is putting pressure on Ankara to soft-pedal Anglo-French commitments.

It has to be remembered that Britain's recent guarantee to Rumania entitles Britain and France under all events, in the Allied view, to consider any such move as closing the Black Sea.

German Pact Denied

Moscow's controlled radio announcement on a night recently of a projected Turko-German nonaggression accord has been indignantly denied by Ankara, and Turkey's integrity has been bolstered by a continued press chorus of eulogies in favor of Poland, England, and France.

The anti-Nazi wave is seen here to categorically exclude the success of any Russian attempt to induce a Turko-German rapprochement, while it is also affirmed semi-officially that Mr. Saracoglu in any Moscow undertaking will be completely within the framework of Turkey's understanding with the democracies.

The Turkish press feels there is no reason why Turko-Russian negotiations should interfere with Turkey's lineup with the democracies since it is claimed that Russia's long-range attitude actually is against Germany on the Balkan battlefield. In fact Ankara's immediate fusion with the democracies in Mediterranean policy is held to be assured in the face of any Italian threat.

Italian Reservists Go Home to Plant

By the Associated Press

Rome, Sept. 19

The Italian Government announced today peasant reservists under arms would be given time off from military duty for grain planting.

The temporary return of reservists to their farms for the planting season, just starting, would assure Italians of their bread for next year "without in the least affecting the efficiency of the armed forces, which remain with arms ready to defend Italian rights in Europe, turbulent and turned upside down by war," the announcement said.

The order does not affect colonial forces.

Finland Aims to Build Trade Despite Barriers of War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19—Determined efforts which Finland, like other neutrals, is making to preserve international commerce were revealed here today in a statement from the Finnish Minister, Hjalmar J. Procope.

Mr. Procope emphasized the Baltic State's "strict and unyielding neutrality in co-operation with other nations following the same line and particularly in contact with the other Scandinavian countries and the countries forming the larger group called the Oslo Group."

The watchword of Finland and its collaborators, he said, is "independence, democracy, and neutrality."

Controlled Trade

As for commerce, the Finnish Minister declared that "Finland, like the other northern countries, is doing its utmost to keep its foreign trade going and is confident of being able to do so. In Finland, as in other European countries, foreign trade is under control and practically all exports are subject to special licenses, but this interferes in no way with Finland's exports to the United States.

"The regulations are purely formal measures of control, and from a technical point of view the maintenance of trade relations with this country should not encounter any special difficulties. Ships are able to proceed from Finland to the Swedish coast and then through the safe Swedish and Norwegian territorial waters to the northern part of the North Sea and to the Atlantic, thus maintaining trade in both directions between this country and Finland.

Many Ships Sail

"As a matter of fact, many ships have left Finnish ports for the United States since the outbreak of the war. Besides this trade route, there is always the possibility of sending goods to and from Finland in transit via Sweden and Norway and their always ice-free western ports.

"Finland has one ice-free port on the Arctic, to which runs the world's most northern highway. Taking all this into consideration, we are confident the Finnish trade with the United States will be maintained as hitherto."

Refuge in France for Heads Of Polish Government Hinted

PARIS, Sept. 19 (AP)—Sources close to the French Foreign Office reported today the possibility that Polish President Moscicki and high Polish Government officials, might eventually seek refuge in France if and when Germany completes its conquest of Poland.

Definite planse still remain to be made, these sources said.

Foreign Undersecretary August Champetier de Ribes conferred during the morning with Polish Ambassador Julius Lukasiewicz. Only meager reports were received here from the Eastern Front.

Potocki Stays in U. S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (AP)—Count Potocki, the Polish Ambassador, will continue to represent Poland in the United States despite his country's disintegration, a State Department official said last night.

His position will be similar to that of Vladimir Hurban, Minister of Czechoslovakia, who has remained here as Czech Minister since the disappearance of his country last March.

The State Department sought to settle the status of American representation to Poland. Secretary Cordell Hull announced that Ambassador Anthony J. Drexel Biddle was going to France after having crossed the Polish border into Rumania with his Embassy staff.

If the Polish Government sets up headquarters in Paris, the American Embassy to Poland probably will be located there. The new American Embassy building has sufficient space.

Officials found no precedent for having two American Ambassadors in one city. When Belgium was overrun by Germany during the World War, the American Ambassador, Brand Whitlock, remained in Brussels, while the Belgian Government retired into France.

In connection with the Spanish war, the American Government had two Ambassadors in France—William C. Bullitt in Paris accredited to the French Government, and Claude C. Bowers in St. Jean de Luz, accredited to the Spanish Loyalist Government.

The State Department still had no word today of the six foreign service officers in the American Consulate in Warsaw. The last communication received from them was at the beginning of last week. The Consulate is in a large building in the heart of Warsaw.

Since Consuls are not accredited to the Government of the country in which they work, the Americans remained at their posts when the Polish Government and the foreign embassies left Warsaw. Similarly, American consuls stayed on in Barcelona when Gen. Francisco Franco's troops captured it.

Although a hail of bombs has fallen on Warsaw, State Department officials believed the consuls were safe. The Warsaw radio station said foreign consuls had not been injured.

If Germany continues in occupation of Western Poland, the American consuls may remain in Warsaw and carry on under the new regime.

Vatican Newspaper Calls Soviet War Move 'Uncourageous'

VATICAN CITY, Sept. 19 (AP)—Soviet Russia's invasion of Poland was denounced today by L'Osservatore Romano, Vatican newspaper, as "an uncourageous gesture" on an "untrue pretext."

"Moscow said the Polish Government no longer exists," declared the paper in an editorial by Count Giuseppe Della Torre, its editor.

"That it exists is so true that in these days after leaving Warsaw its odyssey is followed step by step. But the false presupposition was necessary to proclaim fallen the Russian-Polish pacts and first of all that of nonaggression—valid with Poland united and strong, not valid with her half invaded after two weeks of unequal fighting.

"It is an uncourageous gesture."

Czech Legion Captured

CERNAUTI, Rumania, Sept. 19 (AP)—Gen. Lev Prchala, commander of the Czech Legion formed in Poland after Germany absorbed Czechoslovakia, told the Associated Press 15,000 of his men had been captured by the Russians. He said he was informed his soldiers had been sent into Russia.

En route to the Rumanian border, he said, he was stopped by the Russians at Trembowla but released quickly. On a side road he was stopped again by a Russian armored car, questioned for two hours but permitted to continue.

"Now my mission is over I intend to go to France and fight," he concluded.

Warsaw Radio Cut Off

BUDAPEST, Sept. 19 (AP)—The Warsaw radio became silent suddenly at 10:10 p. m. yesterday as Col. Waclaw Lipinski was telling of fighting against German besiegers in the Polish Capital.

He had said fighting in the Praga District of East Warsaw had been violent during the night with heavy shelling. He asserted German artillery had shelled the center of the City.

"And yet," continued the radio announcement, "we have comparative order here.

"We have lived through yesterday and today despite bombing, machine gunning, and shelling.

"Day before yesterday we thought the great onslaugh had broken Warsaw's spirit, but . . ."

Here the radio speech was broken off.

The broadcast was the first heard from the Warsaw radio in many hours. It was silent all during the night of Sept. 18.

The announcer said that bombing and shelling of the Capital had continued all day and that almost every house was damaged.

He said the spirit of the population was not broken and that they had decided to resist to "the last man."

East of Warsaw, it was said, German attacks continued incessantly, but were all repulsed.

The announcer said diplomatic staffs were unable to leave Warsaw, and it was assumed the United States consular staff of half a dozen was still there.

The announcer said Warsaw had refused to send a plenipotentiary to negotiate with the Germans according to the terms of their ultimatum.

Military Age Lowered; Swiss Get 20,000 Men

BERNE, Switzerland (AP) — The Federal Council Sept. 18 authorized a cut in the age for military training from 20 to 19, making a new class of about 20,000 available for the Swiss Army.

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One-Man Sinking of Nazi Sub From Air Revealed by British

The following account of sea warfare activity in the European conflict has been compiled from Associated Press reports.

A one-man air attack and sinking of a German submarine by a young South African Royal Air Force pilot was disclosed Sept. 18 in a communiqué of the British Ministry of Information.

The communiqué, reviewing England's air patrol of the sea, said "many submarines" have been found and attacked, some sunk and others severely damaged "with little opposition from the German Air Force."

The lone pilot who was reported to have sunk the German U-boat was returning on his first submarine patrol flight. He reported sighting the submarine on the surface about two miles away traveling "pretty fast—about 12 knots—in an easterly direction."

Covered by Cloud

The pilot said he approached the submarine from astern under cover of a cloud about 1,500 feet up, and identifying the boat as German, opened fire at 500 feet. His second salvo of bombs was a direct hit on the submarine's portside and the pilot reported that the submarine's stern lifted and then the entire craft sank.

Report on Courageous

Meanwhile the Admiralty announced today approximately 681 survivers were accounted for of 1,260 aboard the British aircraft carrier Courageous, sunk by an enemy submarine.

[German sources declared that the submarine which sank the Courageous was not hit by the British depth bombs and that it later had reported its exploit to German Naval officials.]

From Washington the Maritime Commission said Sept. 18 that its freighter Collingsworth had rescued 53 survivors of the Courageous. The Commission did not give the location of the Collingsworth other than the North Atlantic.

400 Survivors Landed

About 400 of the survivors were landed in England last night by a destroyer, some of them telling vivid stories of the sinking.

The British Press Association said Sept. 18 that the 10,902-ton Glasgow steamer City of Paris was "damaged" Sept. 16 and taken in tow for salvage. (The report did not say how the damage was caused.)

The 138 members of the crew, excepting one seaman who was crushed in the lowering of a lifeboat, got away in boats. They were picked up by other ships.

The City of Paris, which was owned by the Ellerman Lines, was a popular ship on Norwegian cruises during the summer season.

Another Ministry of Information announcement told of a British warship landing 33 German sailors captured in the sinking of the Carl Fritzen Sept. 4 at the Falkland Islands.

An official announcement today said two British trawlers had been sunk, but that three other British merchant vessels had successfully eluded submarine attacks.

The Ministry of Information said that the trawlers Lord Minto and Arlita had been sunk and their crews rescued by a third trawler.

France's part in the sea warfare was clarified Sept. 18 with a report that French boats had sunk their first enemy submarine since war was declared against Germany. A General Staff communiqué reported the attack on the submarine was carried out "with success."

Hitler Ready for Long War

(Continued from Page 1)

which forced the Versailles Treaty upon the Germans.

The Versailles peace offers, he said, spelled "stupidity," and cast doubt on the sanity of the men who made them.

Poland sought to make Poles out of German inhabitants of that country, he cried, and asked what England, France, or America would have done under those circumstances.

Generous Proposals

Poland had received proposals from Hitler which he said he thought he should never have made and which he thought he would have difficulty explaining to his people.

"I cannot understand why Poland did not accept those proposals and the German people today are happy they did not accept them."

Instead of accepting them, Herr Hitler said, the Poles turned toward London.

Herr Hitler said English statesmen like Mr. Winston Churchill, Mr. Anthony Eden, Mr. Alfred Duff-Cooper, and others always preached war.

"In September the state of affairs became impossible, and yet in the days of August I believed it was still possible to come to an understanding."

He said he went to Berlin and "waited and waited" and even worked out some new proposals, but "nothing happened except a general mobilization by Poland."

"Poland chose war, and the statesmen of the West told her that Germany was poorly equipped and that moreover there was social unrest," Herr Hitler said.

"Eighteen days have passed, and the fact is that they were beaten by a race of men," he thundered, while the crowd took up his enthusiasm anew and cheered.

"They have been beaten, and at this moment countless columns of Poles are retreating."

The Führer cited figures to back up his assertions that thousands of prisoners had been taken and said it was only a matter of hours before the Poles would be completely beaten.

"The statesmen have been shown what the German Army can do and now they ought to have the proper point of view."

"The German troops have done their duty on the land as well as in the air," Herr Hitler declared.

Germany always has been invincible, he said, and the Germans have shown again their invincibility in this war with their unsurpassed weapons, their motorized units, and their great Air Force.

He charged the Poles with many atrocities.

Russo-German Agreement

Russia entered Poland only to protect its minorities, Herr Hitler said. The attempted agreement between Russia and England had failed, he continued, but Germany and Russia had come to an agreement.

"But I wish to make one explanation," he said, "Russia will remain what it is, and Germany will remain what it is.

"We have made the greatest and best arrangement between ourselves," he said. The German objectives "are extremely limited."

Poland Will Never Arise

"My offers to England are known. They were refused, and England thinks she must have war with Germany. I can only reply this: Poland will never arise as it was arranged in the Treaty of Versailles."

"Now the real causes of the war must be told to everybody. First it was Poland. Then it was the German regime, and even I had the honor of being named."

"Any German regime approved by Mr. Churchill, Mr. Eden, Mr. Duff-Cooper, and others would be intolerable to the German people, Herr Hitler shouted.

"I am proud to be attacked by them. If they think they can alienate the German people from me they are wrong and stupid.

"I have not educated the German people in vain for the last 20 years."

Ready for Long War

Since the war is going to last "three years," Herr Hitler said he could only express sympathy for the French soldiers.

If it should last that long the word "surrender" would not be there, he continued.

"Nor at the end of the sixth or the seventh year."

If there are any people who are going to be split up, it won't be the German people, he said.

"We will not be misled by the propaganda of others."

"We will fight as our adversaries will.

"One country claims to have a sea force which cannot be attacked, but before long we also shall have a sea force which cannot be attacked."

In principle, he added, Germany had carried through its determination not to attack women and children, but there were cases when the wounding and killing of noncombatants could not be avoided. For the future, he promised Germany would be humane in its conduct of the war.

"We will act as others act toward us. England's objective is not only the German regime but also the German men and women and children."

Danzig Welcomed

At the conclusion of his speech he shouted:

"Danzig people, we now accept you into our eternal community which you shall never leave again. Danzig was German, stayed German, and will now forever remain German."

"This German State, the confederation of all the German tribes, will forever fight together," he yelled, and the crowd responded with "Sieg Heil!"

A band broke into music. The Chancellor had finished his speech. He had spoken for one hour and 15 minutes.

The Clans are gathering 'round the stores that advertise in The Christian Science Monitor. It seems as though every schoolgirl is going to wear Scotch plaid in some way or other. These stores aim to maintain good Scotch prices on their school clothes, too.

The Camera Views the News

Wide World

Youthful Londoner With Gas Mask

LONDON—Posters throughout the British Capital recommend "cheerfulness" and "resolution" as proper attitudes, and this young Briton seems to be thinking it over. The Capital has obeyed the instructions to such extents that now the Government finds occasion to warn Londoners not to be too off guard.

Wide World

Sidewalk Vendor in London Carries On Despite War

LONDON—All businesses and buildings in the British Capital are covered with sand bags, so why not this sidewalk vendor? He continues "business as usual" and seems quite placid beneath that heavy pile of sand held up by seemingly flimsy scaffolding.

Unpreparedness and Courage Tells Story of Poland's Fall

(Continued from Page 1)

simple and unlettered, by the old and frail. Now I was to see it in evidence in the streets of Warsaw. There were between 30 and 40 of us finding shelter under an archway. There was little conversation but a considerable exchanging of newspapers and a quiet courtesy in improvising seats for the women among the party. Two small boys darted out from time to time attracted by the dull thud of a bomb or cork-like popping of anti-aircraft guns. The only expression of emotion was the slight but unmistakable tremor that passed over us when a bomb seemed to fall closer than usual. The sound of the "all clear" signal released the pent-up crowds. There was no running nor any display of excitement or emotion.

The aftermath of an air raid is to some extent an even greater ordeal than the raid itself. Now one must take count of the cost. By Saturday, there already was a hardening of features apparent on the faces of residents. Tensely we heard reports of similar aerial bombardments of open towns—Krakow, Bydgoscz, Torun, Radom and Lublin.

Alarm Repeated

On nine occasions we counted the words three times repeated "Alarme Lotnicza Warsaw." Already it seemed as though the earlier tension was giving way to tedium. As the day passed the predominant reaction of the writer was one of irritation at continued interruptions to the business of the day. A visit to a bank in the fruitless hope of exchanging Polish zlotys for English pound notes had been interminably lengthened. A seemingly endless period of waiting outside the offices of the Emigration Bureau twice had been extended by a suspension of the work of issuing permits to leave Warsaw. My last meal in Warsaw had been unduly prolonged by the impossibility of leaving the restaurant during an air raid. I fidgeted restlessly, recalling my casual and unhampered baths during daytime air raids at Alicante during the previous summer. Finally, while I was in a big store in the center of the City, sirens sounded for the ninth time. The woman behind the counter merely shrugged her shoulders and said, "Ca c'est ennuyant" "How Annoying." Then the radio spoke and for the first time during my stay in Poland I heard a radiocast in the English language. The announcer said: "It is not true that German aggression against Poland has ceased. At this moment Warsaw is being bombed from the air. Please convey this information to both Houses of Parliament."

The woman behind the counter flashed at me a smile of sheer friendliness. "I understand," she said, "that tomorrow you will be with us."

Britain Firm

(Continued from Page 1)

clares the U. S. S. R. has invaded Poland "on grounds which cannot be justified and which have been used previously by Hitler as excuses for his monstrous outrages."

While pointing out it is idle to speculate on the trend of events in the new circumstances Mr. Greenwood says, "The British working class movement has adopted a definite and unalterable attitude against aggression wherever and by whomever it is committed. However, the forces of the world may be aligned in the immediate future, the spirit of those who stand unflinchingly for freedom will be victorious."

Message to Poland

"Our message of hope to Poland is that in the days to come she will stand as an imperishable monument to steadfastness and faith in freedom when dictatorships have been swept from the face of the earth."

No attempt is made by the Daily Herald, Labor organ, in its leading editorial to revive its criticism of Mr. Chamberlain's handling of the proposed Anglo-French-Soviet pact, nor on this occasion is the Premier chided with losing an opportunity over Czechoslovakia of having Russian support to end aggression.

On the contrary the Herald editorial is unqualified in its condemnation of Communist Russia joining National Socialism in a "scramble for plunder."

"The country, which might have set—which we once all believed would set—an example to the whole world in social justice and international fair dealing, embarks upon war for the naked purpose of territorial gain," it adds.

Adoption by Soviet Premier Vyacheslaff Molotoff of Nazi excuses for aggression are condemned by the Herald which declares the world will not be deceived by him any more than by Hitler, or Dr. Joseph Göbbels, Germany's Propaganda Minister.

New World Unity, Plea of Trujillo

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The time has come for the United States to "consolidate itself sincerely in the unification" of the New World to the end that the Western Hemisphere may unite "in a common cause for the defense of the Americas against any kind of aggression," in the opinion of Rafael Leonidas Trujillo, former President of the Dominican Republic. General Trupillo arrived here aboard the freighter Extavia with a few members of his suite Sept. 18, while his palatial private yacht, the Ramfis, followed the Extavia with a few members of the General's party. General Trujillo is stopping at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

General Trujillo holds that never was the unification of all the Americas more necessary than at the present time and declared this movement the United States must take the lead, bringing the forces of Government, the people and finances together to work for this common purpose.

General Trujillo said he found the French people reluctant to go to war again, but, having entered it they were now determined to see it through.

Aliens to Netherlands Must Produce Visas

THE HAGUE (AP)—The Government announced Sept. 18 that hereafter no foreigners would be allowed entry without passport visas.

Repeal Seems Sure in Senate

(Continued from Page 1)

majority for repeal is not thought likely to disappear.

A third qualification is the continued bombardment of back home letter writers and pressure groups. One Senator told the correspondent letters were coming in on the ratio of 50 to 1 against embargo repeal. A new mass of letters arrived shortly after the latest Sunday appeal by the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin against Neutrality Act revision. It is significant that despite this barrage, the Senator in question, who comes from an industrial eastern state, is still undecided on his course and may vote for repeal.

Wins Strange Bedfellow

There are no two more bitter New Deal opponents on fiscal matters than Senator Carter Glass and Harry F. Byrd of Virginia, both Democrats. But on repeal they will vote with the President. The case is typical. On the Republican side, Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio is on record for repeal. He will be accompanied by other Republicans.

As against this seeming majority certain facts on the other side should be pointed out. Opponents of repeal are more emotionally stirred than the other side. They see the fight as a crusade to keep America out of war. They may attempt to filibuster. Past experience has shown, furthermore, the ability of a small group of capable and earnest Senators to arouse a tremendous popular emotional response.

Listed on the isolationist, or anti-arms embargo repeal, side are the following:

Homer T. Bone (D) of Washington; Lynn J. Frazier and Gerald P. Nye, (R) of North Dakota; Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan; Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri; Robert M. La Follette (Prog.) of Wisconsin; William E. Borah (R) of Idaho; David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, and possibly Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., his Republican collegue; Pat McCarran (D) of Nevada. In addition, a substantial group of midwesterners, like Henrik Shipstead (FL) and Ernest Lundeen (FL) of Minnesota will probably join the ranks, while there has been a hardening of Republican opposition to straight repeal in recent days.

On the "repeal" side are the large majority of Democrats including New Dealers and such typical conservatives or Southerners as Frederick Van Nuys of Indiana, member of the Foreign Relations Committee, Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, James F. Brynes and Ellison D. Smith of South Carolina, and many more.

These facts lead to one conclusion. While it is too early to make a definitive forecast most signs now point to administration victory.

Senator Borah and other Senators meanwhile continue frequent comments. In his latest statement Senator Borah accuses Great Britain and France of "pulling their punches" against Germany in the western front, and declares that "the chances are increased for peace, but not right away" by Russian intervention against Poland.

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8 U. S. Ships Held in Port By Seaman Strike for Bonus

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 19—Foreign flag steamships were the only vessels to leave New York today for European ports as a result of a strike of seamen that has held up the eight vessels which were to have left here last Saturday or Sunday for European ports to aid in the evacuation of Americans there. Seamen are striking for bonuses of $250 monthly for each man, a 40 per cent increase in personnel, and war-risk insurance of $25,000 for each man on vessels going to war zones.

The President Harding of the United States Lines entered port with 605 passengers, about 200 more than normal capacity, from British and French ports, passengers included five United States representatives returning from the Interparliamentary Congress in Oslo, Norway—Hamilton Fish (R) of New York; Thomas S. McMillan (D) of North Carolina; Harold Knutson (R) of Minnesota; Louis C. Rabaut (D) of Michigan, and Dewey Short (R) of Missouri. The strike threatened to delay the President Harding which is scheduled to make another trip for Europe within a few days to continue its aid in evacuating Americans from the British Isles and the continent.

Italian Liner Sails

The Rex of the Italian Line steamed from here for Italian ports with 307 passengers, and the Oslofjord of the Norwegian America Line, sailed for Oslo with 100 passengers.

American vessels still at their piers as a result of the strike were the American Trader and the American Traveler of the United States Lines; the Scanstates of the American Scantic Line; the Excambion of the American Export Line; the Black Gull of the Black Diamond Line, and the Iroquois, chartered by the United States Lines.

The Acadia and the St. John, also chartered by the United States Lines, are tied at their piers and being made ready for voyages to European ports to evacuate Americans there.

Seamen on Trial

Meanwhile 61 seamen of the American Trader were tried before the Bureau of Marine Investigation and Navigation of the Department of Commerce here on a charge by Capt. Harold Milde, Master of the American Trader, that they had refused to leave port after signing on.

The steamship Washington of the United States Lines, arrived with 1,746 passengers, 1,487 of them American citizens. The vessel carried more than 600 persons over its normal capacity and many slept in public rooms, in cabins jammed with cots.

In contrast to 1917, when there were 83 German steamships in United States ports, there is only one German vessel, the Pauline Friederich, now in Boston, in American ports. Observers believe this is an indication that Germany fears the United States may enter the war and does not want a repetition of 1917, when the Vaterland, pride of the German passenger fleet, was taken over by the United States and renamed the Leviathan.

U. S. Vessel Rescues Crew Of Torpedoed British Ship

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 19—Another rescue by an American vessel of seamen from a British vessel sunk by a German U-boat was chalked up on the New York waterfront today following the arrival here of the American Shipper of the United States Lines late yesterday. The American Shipper also brought 146 passengers. The vessel's normal capacity is 87.

The steamship Scanyork of the American Scantic Lines also made port with 204 American refugees after what Capt. H. S. Hansen, master of the vessel, described as a perilous dash through a narrow zigzag channel for 20 miles in a German mine field between Sweden and Denmark with a German Navy pilot at the wheel.

Cargo of Scrap

Heading the rescued seamen from the Blairlogie, which was bound from Boston to Glasgow with a cargo of scrap iron, was Capt. Daniel B. McAlpine, who said his vessel was attacked at 2 a. m. on Sept. 11, and sank in about five minutes after he and his crew had been ordered off by the German submarine commander. Once in the lifeboats and the Blairlogie sunk, the U.-boat commander fired three rockets in the air to attract help for the survivors, he added. The American Shipper picked up the Blairlogie captain and crew in mid afternoon of the same day.

"Hare and Hounds"

Captain Hansen of the Scanyork described the voyage through the German mine field as "like playing hare and hounds."

"We had a leeway of a bit more than 20 feet, as our beam is about 55 feet," he said. "If we had deviated much at our high speed, we should not be here now. That German Navy officer was not only a worried man, but he was a very poor pilot."

TEACHERS: AN AID

The coming current events series in The Christian Science Monitor will be excellent classroom material for world affairs. Each day from October 2 to November 11, a full page will be devoted to a question-and-answer discussion on some current topic of general interest, such as neutrality, unemployment, old age pensions, world government and peace, business and labor, federal spending, etc. The page is arranged in four sections, a novel feature for easy removal and binding in a looseleaf notebook. Each discussion has a "guest speaker" who is an authority on the subject. The coupon below carries a special rate for this series, "The World at Your Fireside."

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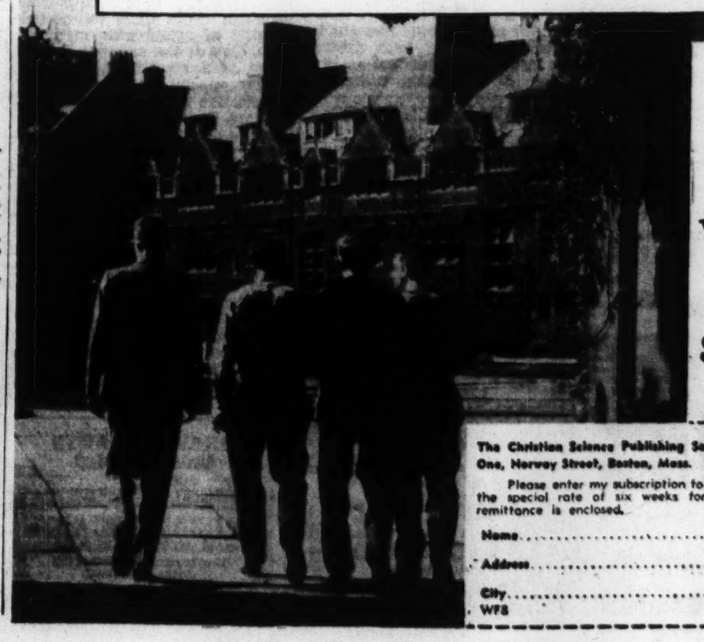

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WF8

Schools—Colleges Home Study

Self-Help Study Groups—Back in the Southern Hills

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

'Kitchen Colleges of Co-operation'

Is a Name Sometimes Given to These Thrilling Self-Help Study Groups in the South

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Who can help the unschooled and impoverished miners and farmers in the southern mountains? "They can help themselves," declares the Rev. Ellsworth M. Smith of Berea College, Berea, Kentucky.

Through an adult education movement Scandinavian countries emerged from similar difficulties. In the Denmark of 1850 illiteracy was high and returns on cash crops low. Folk Schools woke the peasants to believe in themselves. They resulted in co-operatives which used scientific agriculture to benefit the whole people, raising their standard of living to one of the highest in the world. Sweden's study circles explain much of her social progress. Study circles, educating for mutual self help, are spreading over Nova Scotia. According to a recent Harmon Foundation film, the Nova Scotians are coming to believe that the "Lord helps those . . . who help each other,"—to paraphrase a Bible quotation. The people in whole communities, have changed lives, new hope and vision as they have developed effective co-operative enterprises.

Mr. Smith, on the staff of the Conference of Southern Mountain Workers, has undertaken a project which may be as significant in its area as the co-operative movement is in Nova Scotia. His Adult Education Co-operative Project aims to meet basic human needs through group self education and self discipline for self-help.

Needs are many in the overcrowded soil-depleted mountains of Kentucky and Tennessee. Obviously the people need knowledge of sanitary standards, house-building, and homemaking, conservation of the soil, and the production and marketing of cash crops. They need to develop credit resources. Most essential is an aggressive and confident outlook on life. A mountain woman had this to say: "When three families lived in our hollow, all got along well. Now there are nineteen; the land is worn out; none have enough of it; the wild life is almost gone; and it is very hard to get enough to eat." Though mentally as keen as any in the more privileged sections of the country, there has been little constructive thinking by these mountain folk because of lack of educational opportunities and because of a subtle apathy based on a fatalistic religious philosophy.

Thinking Co-operatively

Inspired by some of the methods successfully carried through in Nova Scotia, the Adult Education Co-operative Project is developing co-operative study groups. Upon the invitation of a local minister or teacher or other interested person who has called his people together for a general meeting, Mr. Smith introduces the group study idea. He tells many stories about what such groups have done. The appeal is to community of interests, mutuality, and united effort.

In his pamphlet titled 'Co-operative Study-for-Action' Mr. Smith defines a co-operative study group as a "voluntary gathering together of congenial neighbors, who because of the urgency of common needs, study to find a better way. The group chooses and develops its own leadership, hammers new ideas into convictions on the anvil of experience, and puts its best judgments into action in its own program for personal, home, and community development." A study group, meeting regularly, is democratic and creative. Out of the interaction of members and an aroused group solidarity comes initiative and energy. It is noteworthy that the project will place absolute reliance upon the "collective wisdom and resolution of the study group itself."

It is the Nova Scotia co-operators' experience that co-operative enterprises which are launched after such study and discipline are far more apt to be successful than efforts that are launched by methods of direct promotion. The process of studying together provides direction and skill for the co-operative, and builds up loyalty among its members. Group self-education fits the co-operative remedy to recognized and analyzed needs.

Must Come Out Of Group Study

If co-operative enterprises are to prosper, they must come out of the exploration of the study group, and not as the result of outside promotion. A survey of the physical and mental resources of the community would precede an evaluation of the different constructive proposals. The group that has resolutely considered its own problems, has studied co-operative technique and has come to a sound and intelligent belief that it can be developed to meet their local needs effectively;—that study group will then be encouraged to go about the formation of a Credit Union, co-operative store, or whatever is required.

In the first meetings southern highlanders generally insist that their greatest need is for an increased cash income. (The best family incomes average $200 a year.) As the small groups study their local situations, they come rather quickly to recognize the necessity for modification of their soil and other agricultural practices. As acquired knowledge leads to group planning, the need for one or another type of co-operative becomes evident. If a co-op is formed it is because local groups of people intelligently want them, and not because of any promotion on the part of the project.

At this writing nine study groups have been formed. They are using simple interesting literature especially written by Ellsworth M. Smith for unschooled people with very limited vocabularies. They are coming to understand the economic and social reasons for their present plight and are acquiring a "dig in and do something about it" attitude.

Qualities of purposefulness, aspiration, loyalty, and hope develop as these neighbors come to feel a group consciousness. To quote Ellsworth Smith again, "Study groups are mobilizing the spunk and spirit of the people for self-help. We have begun a method of adult education which is capable of arousing strong hope and faith, and a clear-eyed determination to grapple co-operatively with the facts in local situations in ways which promise successful change toward a more secure and abundant way of life." W. C. M.

Roberts Photo

Within the Next Few Days They Will All Be Back on the Campus

Wonderful days ahead for those who can go back to college, and in the United States this means some million and a half men and girls, with about four hundred thousand of them entering as freshmen. Many hundreds who could not go to college otherwise will work their way through, wholly or partially; for among Americans it is considered a fine and democratic thing to win an education in this way. This year, with students in various parts of the Old World unable to go on with their schooling, the students in the Americas will possibly be more earnest than ever in gaining from this abundant educational experience the very most that can be got. Clear it is that all must seek to understand world affairs as never before, and to do their utmost to become reliable, well trained thinkers.

'There's Good in Every Boy'

How One CCC Teacher Finds Ways to Bring It Out

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"There's good—lots of good—in every boy. All you have to do is to bring it out and give it a chance to grow." This heartening comment came from one who, in his job as Educational Advisor in a CCC camp, has contacted intimately nearly 2,000 boys of all types during the camp's six-year existence.

The Civilian Conservation Corps educational program was something we had heard of vaguely. That elusive blend of qualities which goes to make up "The Ideal Teacher" had been described for us in many books on education. Then one evening these two—the program and the teacher—came vividly to life.

It was Visitors' Night on the sixth anniversary of the founding of the CCC at one of the camps. Dinner, speeches, and camp inspection having ended, Mr. Blake, the Educational Advisor, urged the guests to remain for a chat in the officers' headquarters. Most of the boys had gone into town for their weekly evening holiday, but we noticed one lad pacing the grounds importantly in a dark blue uniform instead of the usual khaki.

Didn't Fit In

"You see that boy over there?" asked Mr. Blake. "He didn't seem to fit into the routine projects. Often fell asleep on the job. Then someone discovered that all his life he had longed to be a policeman. We rigged up this night watchman's uniform, let him carry handcuffs—though no gun, of course—and he's in his element. Bears the responsibility like a veteran, too."

It was obvious that making square pegs fit into round holes was not our host's philosophy. Early in our talk his faith in each boy's inherent goodness asserted itself, backed by one incident after another showing the emergence of obscured or latent character strength.

"A few years ago," he continued, "a boy came to us who had been involved in several auto thefts. We didn't know it until one day he confessed." (The boys often like to get things off their chests, he explained.) "Well, we found that his one delight was to drive cars, and that he drove them capably. All the time he was here we let him drive trucks. Now he has a steady job in the city and is going straight. Writes to me now and then," he added with a satisfied nod.

These heart-warming case stories were quickening our interest, and questions began to flow.

"What kind of a curriculum do you have here?" The very wording disclosed our academic orthodoxy.

"Why, the boys build their own curriculum!" was the answer. "A few months ago nearly all my boys were on the fourth grade level. Forty of them couldn't read or write. Naturally, we worked from where they were. Now this new bunch, averaging between the tenth and eleventh grades, will be quite different. Vocational courses will be the most popular."

The whole educational program, he told us, is voluntary. Carried on in the evenings after an eight-hour working day. In spite of that this camp now has a 100 per cent enrollment, with some of the boys carrying four subjects!

"How do they decide what to take?"

"We have worked out a trial enrollment system," Mr. Blake explained, "in which the boys remain in a class for two weeks, and if they don't care for it, they try something else, until they find what really interests them."

Don't Abuse Their Freedom

As for classrooms, our host chuckled reminiscently. "When I first came, we held classes in a corner of the kitchen, under a tree, on a woodpile, or any place we could find. Lately more funds have been allotted for educational work, and we do have our own building now. However," he continued thoughtfully, "I try to keep the learning atmosphere as free and informal as possible. No rows of chairs and desks, just tables and chairs here and there. No rigid rule of silence. The boys may talk if they don't interrupt or disturb someone else. I have found that when you give them freedom, they don't abuse it."

(This would have pleased that college professor who talked to us eloquently about democracy as a way of life, based on regard for the worth of each individual and mutual respect for one another's rights. It would have delighted that other professor who taught us that the best discipline was self-discipline—learning through free choice to choose the right.)

Asked if we should like to see some of the boys' work, we assented eagerly and were soon gazing at a brilliantly plumed stuffed pheasant and a very life-like pigeon.

"The boy who did those couldn't read or write when he first came," our host explained, "but he had a natural gift for taxidermy. Another lad did these table legs in the cabinet-making class," he said, holding up some finely tooled pieces. "The best samples of his work are not here this evening."

By now some of the guests were dispersing and one young lady, a leading light of the local dramatic club, reminded Mr. Blake what a success their last play had been with the help of some of the CCC enrollees. "Weren't you surprised at how well Mac played his role?" she asked.

"Now there's a boy who lacked self-confidence," he explained for our benefit. "He was shyness personified. Now since his creditable performance in this play he is a different person, full of interest in people and in camp activities."

As we drove away, we resolved henceforth to seek and nurture the good that is in every boy of our acquaintance. M. F. S.

High School Journalism

Seen as Important If Objectives Are Clear

By Laurence R. Campbell
Assistant Professor of Journalism, University of Illinois

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Headlines make history; history makes headlines. That's why adolescents as well as adults need to understand and appreciate modern mediums of communication. That's why curricular and extra-curricular journalistic activities are desirable in American high schools, according to the National Survey of High School Journalism completed recently at Northwestern University.

High School students should be encouraged to enroll in journalism courses and to work on publication staffs, according to data gathered in this comprehensive research. Teachers and principals, educational leaders and high school students, state superintendents of public instruction and heads of schools and departments of journalism agree that these activities are worth while provided their true objectives are recognized.

Not Professional Courses

But if anyone thinks these journalistic activities are intended to train boys and girls to become practicing journalists upon graduation, he is greatly mistaken. Very few teachers—approximately one sixth of 613 answering the questionnaire sent them—approve of specialized vocational training. The rest do not, believing that high schools are not ready to master the techniques or acquire the general training.

No, journalism courses and such publications as the newspaper, magazine, yearbook, and handbook, afford more significant opportunities, according to this two-year study. Such activities if properly guided by competent teachers—of whom there are not enough—help boys and girls:

1. To develop qualities of personality and character desirable in citizens of a democratic nation; 2. To read and buy newspapers and periodicals intelligently; 3. To gather, evaluate, interpret, and present significant information objectively; 4. To communicate simply, clearly, and effectively with others in written English and to write creatively in so far as individual capacities permit; 5. To learn journalistic techniques necessary to producing a school publication.

That these objectives are being realized in every section of the United States is evident in facts gathered in the National Survey. High school journalism courses have been taught for more than a quarter of a century and student publications have been growing for more than a hundred years. A study of textbooks, courses of study, and periodical literature in this field shows that these objectives are being observed more and more generally.

Medill Provides

Gradually schools of journalism and education are recognizing the need for trained teachers to guide journalistic activities in high schools. The Medill School of Journalism at Northwestern University, for example, provides a unique course for teachers in which they share in the work of a demonstration class in high school journalism, the only one of its kind.

Many communities, especially in New England and the Middle Atlantic States, provide few if any journalistic activities for their boys and girls, although such activities are more beneficial than athletics, according to this National Survey. However, the number of journalism courses and student publications is increasing in the United States, and as a consequence the number of students who benefit likewise is becoming greater. L. R. C.

More Graduate Students

There has been a decided increase in the demand for collegiate graduate study. From 1930 to 1936 graduate students in the United States increased from 47,000 to 79,000. In addition to the traditional fields of graduate study—theology, law, and medicine—today there are 18 or more including agriculture, commerce and business, dentistry, engineering, pharmacy, music and fine arts, veterinary medicine, architecture, forestry, journalism, and library science.

The junior-college movement will continue its development this year. The junior-college program is no longer including only the first two years of the regular liberal-arts collegiate curriculum. It is adding vocational or semiprofessional training and general curriculums to its program.

Terminal Education Immediate Problem

Terminal education, particularly of the semiprofessional type, is the most important and immediate problem in the junior college field worthy of nation-wide investigation. This is the considered judgment of a special Committee on Policy, appointed by the American Association of Junior Colleges.

More than 150,000 students are now enrolled in 550 junior colleges in 44 states. It is probable that over two-thirds of these will not continue their normal education beyond the two years of the junior college. The problem of furnishing the most suitable type of education, designed to secure both economic and social competence for such students, is one of national significance. The Committee on Policy has laid out plans for a four-year study in this field. Funds to support such a study will be sought from sources particularly interested in this type of investigation.

Can You Take Constructive Criticism?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

The letter about poetry included recently in this column has attracted great response. And now comes the suggestion to start a poetry round table. Perhaps we can prevail upon Miss H. F. of Illinois herself to start one.—Chairman.

* * *

New York State

Dear Chairman and Round Tablers:

The letters grouped with that of Miss H. F. of Illinois caught my attention, and I would like to hear from all of them, for all things mentioned were interesting to me.

With reference to anthologies of poetry, I should recommend "New Poetry" by Harriet Munro, also Untermeyer's British and American anthologies. However there should be an anthology of the older poets as well. We need the rich, deep philosophy of the older poets, as well as our new study of the Imagists.

Poetry started as a hobby with me, and still is. It has enabled me to meet writers and people of background. It has enriched my vocabulary, and given me an appreciation of higher types of literature.

My advice to those who wish to write poetry, is to do as I did—take a thorough course of technique, then develop your imagery and ability to use your technique. But poetry, like all arts, takes time and work; and the difficulty with most beginners is lack of ability to take criticism.

The suggestion of a poetry circle is interesting, and should this suggestion be followed up, I would be willing to enter a round robin of writers, and give any help I can.

Mr. S. D. D.

* * *

We Can All Be Young
England

Dear Chairman:

I read that the Mail Bag is not so full, so will pass on a thought that came to me, in case you have room for a "guest" at a forthcoming Meeting. When reading that someone "over the age limit" for membership of these meetings felt somewhat excluded I thought of an extract I had just read from the Principia Commencement Address to Graduating Classes of the Principia College of Liberal Arts, by Mrs. Margaret Murney Glenn Matters. If I may quote it here it is: "I once read a statement about youth which made a deep impression on me. It was this: 'Youth is seeing clear, living clean, loving without greed, giving without regret, working without penalty, sacrificing without calculation. Youth is keeping alive the truths of life. Youth is the immortality of soul. These qualities of youth actually belong to fact and claim and utilize this youthful mental state. If the better attributes of youth, middle age, and riper years are seen as useful mental states which we include in our consciousness, regardless of the years we possess, or which may seem to possess us, there will be co-operation between these states of thought, and therefore between youth, middle age, and riper years. Such a realization would eliminate the attempt to shelve the mature in order to make place for the young, and youth would no longer be robbed of opportunity, of wisdom, of sound judgment, of poise, of peace, or of anything else generally attributed to maturity."

An average family is a good illustration of the way these different mental states are grouped together, without regard to the selectivity as to age or sex that characterizes certain special classes, clubs, and societies. So perhaps the time will come when a representative cross-section of society, gathered together regardless of age as well as of nationality, sex, class, and so on, will sit at a "Young, Middle Aged, and Mature Round Table." Here's the suggestion anyhow, for anyone wishing to think about it.

Miss J. L. P.

* * *

We are glad that Miss J. L. P., always a welcome guest, brought up this point. Every now and then we get letters objecting to our having the Youth Round Table primarily for those in their twenties. May we reiterate that we are always glad to include guests, and that we do so often. Also some of our original Round Tablers, still frequently and gladly included, are now beyond their twenties, the years having passed.

It is not that we wish to emphasize age—far from it! Nor do we intend to exclude all our elder brothers and sisters. But the fact remains, that a column of a general nature, such as the letter column on the Editorial Page (which is also a discussion column), is usually made up of letters from older people. This is because young people do not take part in such an activity in any numbers unless they feel it is primarily theirs. Editors have learned this. Therefore we have the Mail Bag on the Children's Page, and the Mail Bag on the Young Folks' Page; beyond this, we now have the Youth Round Table, which keeps the young people together a while longer. Soon many of these same young people get married, and later many are found taking part in The Parent column, in which they are more interested by then than in the Round Table—although they don't need to be "parents" in order to do so. No columns are actually limited to certain groups, provided the letters are specially suited to groups; at the same time the three younger groups (from two to thirty or so) who do not take part in general columns so easily, have special places they can call their own.

Of course "Youth" is a quality of immortality and in using the term to help identify this column we are using it in a worldly sense. We can all be youthful; and some "elderly" people for whom this column is carried on, are always ready to welcome "guests." Does this help to clarify? And thank you, Miss P., for your good letter.

Cheerio . . .

Chairman

Colleges Must Bridge the Gap

The liberal arts college gives a student access to the broad empire of the mind where he can enjoy recuperative release from the frustrations of the work-a-day life, where he can find encouragement in defeat and temperance in victory.

But it should be on its guard against developing the self-centered person, proud of his inflexible principles, opinionated and introspective, who seeks to avoid the citizen's responsibility for getting things done and to escape his share of the world's work. It must inculcate in the student a desire to make his life count.

This means that the college must relate his studies to the world about him, must bridge the gap between the theoretical and the practical. In this, I am not arguing for vocational training. Let me illustrate with an example close to home—the conference method of Princeton's School of Public and International Affairs. . . .

In the conference method, the faculty introduces the student to the ways of independent investigation of all the factors in an important current problem. The student then discusses the problem with the men who are actually seeking its solution in the world of affairs. Finally, with his fellow students he arrives at what he believes to be the most practical course to follow.

From an address by Harold W. Dodds, President of Princeton University.

Are You Ready to Carry On?

Time is the warp, human accomplishments the woof, for the creation of history. Mankind, through its activities, weaves the never-ending fabric. The techniques may vary in degrees of efficiency and cover the range of weaving procedures from taffeta, basket, plain, satin, and twill to all sorts of new experimental tricks and devices, but if the woof is of poor material the wearing qualities will be lacking. . . .

You, the new men, must take over the task and the responsibility. Are you ready? Are you prepared? Can you hold your emotions under control so that your intelligence may function? Have you courage? Have you ideals? . . . In 25 years the fabric of history will show the pattern you put into it. Let us pray that you can do a better job than we (the middle-aged men) have done.—Raymond E. Manchester, Dean of Men, Kent State University, in "The Saturday Letters." (Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio: The F. W. Orth Company.)

College Students This Year

College students this year will pay more than $158,000,000 for instructional fees at more than 1,500 colleges and universities. One-half of the students will attend public institutions and and one-half private schools. Approximately 110,000 faculty members carry on the work of the colleges and universities of the United States.

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No Shysters Here

Court Scene, Negro Children's City

Strict decorum prevails in the court room. In this instance a lawyer appearing in a case has been fined ten cents for appearing without a necktie.

Court in Negro Juvenile City Deals Justice to Avert Crime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The court-room of Hill City, Negro children's municipality here, is so crowded on Saturday mornings that the 17-year-old Mayor and City Council are considering a proposal for limiting the number of visitors—mostly school teachers, lawyers, civic club leaders and social workers—who want to see the crime prevention methods used.

The Harvard crime study of 1,000 juvenile delinquents found that the average delinquent did not reach court until two and one-half years after his first offense. Here in Hill City the attempt is being made to deal with the potential criminal when he makes his first mistake.

Howard McKinney, Pittsburgh Negro detective, who founded Hill City, has a way of dramatizing crime prevention, and in the experiment here has proved that the average delinquent's first crime step usually is stealing some minor article which catches his childish eye—a pair of scissors from a woman's work basket, a small trinket from a shop counter or peaches from a huckster's wagon.

Even if someone can be found to prosecute an eight or nine-year-old offender—and that is seldom possible in the adult system of justice administration—what can magistrates and aldermen do to punish the child, Mr. McKinney asks. No one wishes to see him go to a reformatory, so usually he goes unpunished, and goes on stealing bigger and better things.

In Hill City, the children themselves are punishing the first offenders—giving them "hard labor," which means regular tasks in keeping Hill City clean and in running order.

"We are filling in a gap hoping to check crime in its infancy," Mr. McKinney explained.

Cases which are regarded as serious, or destined to be contined problems, that come before the court are referred to the agency best equiped to handle the case.

California Calls as Tourists Turn Their Attention to U. S.

Tour-a-bouts

By the Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

California's golden west will be a popular autumn and winter vacation retreat for thousands of Americans this year, and railroads serving this extensive region already are making plans for intensive promotion of pleasure-travel westward.

With nominal rates prevailing and with three classes of travel to meet the economic needs of various travelers, California vacations are within the reach of the average-salaried person in eastern cities, according to Allen Gould, Traffic Manager of the "Route of the Streamliners."

Fast service to the West Coast now enables one to make the journey between any eastern city and the resorts of Southern California over the week end, thus permitting a full vacation period to be spent at destination, while, at the same time, taking advantage of low rail tariffs. Even coach travelers may enjoy this speedy service, for the streamlined City of Los Angeles, with departures from Chicago every three days, offers luxurious coaches, with stewardess-nurse service to Los Angeles.

There also are the famed Challenger trains to all cities on the Pacific Coast, with their comfortable coaches; tourist sleeping cars (at half the rate of standard Pullman); lounge cars and dining-cars serving three meals daily for 90 cents.

Mr. Gould stated the railroads are ready to "educate a 'new' public to the pleasures of Southern California in winter; show them the luxury of travel 'at home' and give them a latitude in routing which will permit them to see the entire West at no increase in rail fares."

♪ ♪ ♪

With travel confined to this side of the Atlantic, Mexico expects to treble its tourist business during the next year. Inquiries to the various travel agencies have shown a sharp rise and the Illinois Central Railroad, which sponsors attractive tours to Mexico, also has noted increased demands for information about the picturesque country below the Rio Grande. With its independent, yet semi-escorted, all-expense tour plan, on a "go-any-day basis," the I. C. is able to offer tours to Mexico with stops at such points as New Orleans and San Antonio en route.

♪ ♪ ♪

Steamship service between New York and New Orleans has become so popular among travelers that the Southern Pacific Steamship Lines have decided to put it on a permanent two-week sailing basis rather than on the three-week schedule. Schedules were speeded up this summer with results of capacity bookings on nearly every sailing. The fact that the S. S. Dixie connects at New Orleans with the Southern Pacific's Sunset Route trains for the Southwest, Mexico, and the Pacific Coast is largely responsible for the popularity of the service.

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Here's your chance to name a new streamlined train and win some prize money. Atlantic Coast Line Railroad and the Florida East Coast Railway will put a new streamlined train into service on the New York-Florida run this year. It must have a name. So the public has been asked to pick one out. A prize of $300 will be awarded for the winning name. Second prize will be $150, third prize $75, and there will be 25 other awards of $5. All entries must be delivered by Oct. 10.

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An active travel season to the ports of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Dominican Republic is forecast by the Cuba Mail Line which reports increased bookings on its ships. The Cuba Mail Liner Oriente sailed for Havana with an increase of more than 55 per cent over last year in the number of passengers carried. The Borinquen of the Porto Rico Line also had a record sailing list when it left for San Juan and the Dominican Republic.

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Among the most mysterious archaeological remains of the Pacific Ocean are the huge pillars on Tinian, an island north of Guam. Made of hard rock, these monoliths are 15 feet high and more than five feet square at the base. According to J. R. Lloyd, Manila manager of the American Express Service, they weigh over 30 tons each and are capped by pieces weighing more than seven tons. There are 10 stones in all, arranged in two rows of five stones each. Natural scientists believe that they were once part of a great religious structure. L. F. M.

Models Put Through Paces At 'Fly-Power' Plane Show

News in Aviation

"Fly power" advocates, who are "pilots" of miniature gasoline-powered planes, demonstrated the latest in their line before 5,000 Philadelphians at the Third Invitation Gas Model Meet, held at the Northeast Airport. Planes ranging from 3 feet to 10 feet wing spread, the cruising "ranges" of which are measured in minutes, zoomed and soared in all sorts of maneuvers above the field. More than 200 model plane enthusiasts from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, New York, and Massachusetts entered the contest, which was sponsored by the Quaker City Gas Model Airplane Association.

Radio-controlled model planes were exhibited; and "pick-a-back" flights were made, a standard size model lifting a smaller plane on its back into the air and launching it.

Table-height board runways are used to launch the gas-powered planes, the controls being set for a certain type of flight before take-off. Each contestant makes three flights, the winner being judged on the averaged times. Class A models are powered with one-tenth horsepower engines, Class B one-seventh horsepower, and Class C, one-fifth horsepower.

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Plattsburg Idea Advised

Col. Roscoe Turner, America's speediest flier, has suggested that the Plattsburg idea of reserve officer training be adapted to American industry for defense purposes. In the magazine Supervision, he says that there will be a scarcity of trained foremen and supervisors, if factory employment should need to expand; for each man aloft requires eight to 10 men on the ground. He observes that foremen and group supervisors cannot be trained overnight, and that to double and quadruple employment is just the beginning of the job in aviation manufacture.

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Lines Seek to Compete

The Boston-New York and the Los Angeles-San Francisco air routes, which have long been uncontested, are perhaps soon to be put on a competitive basis, since Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., has applied to the Civil Aeronautics Authority for permission to operate between Los Angeles and San Francisco along with United Air Lines; and inasmuch as an application by Boston-Maine Airways, New England carrier, is pending, to share with American Airlines the Boston-New York run.

Transcontinental and Western points out that its predecessor company operated between these Pacific Coast cities; that there is a general demand for competitive lines, and that its own patrons have asked for the service, so that they could proceed to San Francisco from Los Angeles without change of plane. Last year Transcontinental and Western broke United's San Francisco monopoly from the East by establishing a link from Albuquerque, N. M.; and Northwest shattered its Portland, Ore., monopoly from the East by a link from Spokane, Wash.

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Fuller With United

Frank W. Fuller Jr., fast cross-country flier, last week moved from the control seat of a racing plane to a place on the Board of Directors of United Air Lines. With the "nation's most air-minded business man" on its Board, United is thought to have found an answer to Jack Frye, Transcontinental and Western's President, who has been hailed as the industry's chief flying executive. Outside of aviation, Mr. Fuller is the head of his own paint manufacturing company. He established the transcontinental record of eight hours and 58 minutes in the Bendix transcontinental dash this year, bettering his own 1937 record by 40 minutes.

American Airlines, for another illustration of policy, has moved a flying man into top rank by appointing Roy L. Mitchell assistant operations manager of its whole system. In addition since 1918, when he began with the Army, Mr. Mitchell has successively been an agricultural pilot, airline pilot, operations manager, chief pilot for predecessor companies, and chief pilot and then assistant operations manager for American's transcontinental route.

Mexican Road Opened

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Signalizing a step forward in the projected highway from Alaska to Buenos Aires, Mexico has opened a modern paved stretch of 400 miles between Guadalajara and Mexico City, the California State Automobile Association has been informed.

Navajo Indians Found to Need Aid in Stopping Soil Erosion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 19—Government, missions, philanthropies and the Navajo Indians must co-operate in solving problems of cultural maladjustment, soil erosion, and over-grazing, according to an inquiry published in booklet form here by the Phelps-Stokes Fund. Members of the Fund's investigating committee were Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, Educational Director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund; Dr. C. T. Loram, of Yale University; Dr. Harold B. Allen, President of the National Farm School, and Miss Ella Deloria, a Sioux woman and an anthropologist. The survey, made with the approval of the Indian Bureau of the Department of the Interior and the Indian Rights Association, finds that more schools are needed among the scattered and nomadic peoples, and that supervisors appointed to reservations ought to possess patience, tact, and knowledge of Indian language.

"The Navajo Indian Problem" is the title of the inquiry, which characterizes the situation among this tribe as a perplexing combination of Indian customs in conflict with modern soil conservation and present day methods of social reform.

"The Navajo Indians," it says, "are a sturdy people, clinging tenaciously to their customs, and especially to their language, the fortress of their family and tribal life. Through the centuries they have maintained their tribal heritage against both the subtle influences and the vigorous attacks of other Indian tribes.

"Neither the fighting forces of Spanish invaders nor the devotion of (Roman) Catholic missionaries were able to change the Navajo people and their strange language. Even the vast army of 100,000,000 European-Americans have for a century failed to win these amazing Navajos either to the American language or to American ways of living.

"Researches prove that the necessities of Navajo living are threatened by erosion of the soil, hastened by multiplication of sheep, goats and horses. Briefly, the facts are, first, that Navajo population has increased from 8,000 or 10,000 in 1868 to about 45,000 in 1938; secondly, that their livestock, in terms of sheep-units, increased in the same period to 1,250,000; thirdly, that the sheep-grazing capacity of the reservation is only 550,000 sheep units, or less than half the number actually using the land."

Hillman Asks Labor To Back President

NEW YORK (AP)—An appeal to American labor to stand behind President Roosevelt, the New Deal and its neutrality program was made Sept. 18 by Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America (C. I. O.).

Speaking at the convention of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, Hillman asserted "the President can be trusted more than anyone else to safeguard the interests of the Nation."

Only Germany Missing In Red Cross Replies

WASHINGTON (AP)—Norman H. Davis, Chairman of the American Red Cross and the International League of Red Cross Societies, said that inquiries as to relief needs of foreign societies had brought replies from all belligerent countries except Germany.

Mr. Davis, who had just discussed with President Roosevelt the Red Cross situation in the present emergency, did not give details on the proposals received from the other societies, but said quite a lengthy reply came from Poland.

The question now was, he added, how to co-ordinate Red Cross work here as well as with the foreign societies. He said it had not reached the point where a new money raising campaign might be necessary.

Each Georgia School Gains in Enrollment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Every school in the state to date has increased its enrollment, according to M. D Collins, State Superintendent. The majority of schools have larger enrollment than ever before.

Increased Federal aid and Statewide efforts to increase school attendance are responsible for the gains.

Facilities for full-length rural school terms have been extended by construction of consolidated school plants and a much better operated bus system.

Philippine Assembly Meets Again Sept. 25

MANILA, P. I. (AP)—The special session of the Philippine Assembly adjourned Sept. 18. Leaders indicated President Manuel Quezon would call another special session, probably opening Sept. 25, to consider emergency legislation in connection with the general world situation.

The Assembly adopted a bill submitting the Congressional Economic Act to a plebiscite on Oct. 24.

Kentucky Picks Nov. 30

FRANKFORT, Ky. (AP) — Gov. A. B. Chandler Sept. 18 proclaimed Nov. 30 as Thanksgiving Day. President Roosevelt has designated November 23 as Thanksgiving Day.

Duration Counts

Contestant and Toy Machine

At take-off table, ready to start flight

Green Says A. F. L. Urges Neutrality

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. (AP)—William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, told delegates to the Illinois Federation's annual convention Sept. 18 "we must look to Congress to save us and protect us from participating in European war."

Mr. Green said the A. F. of L. would be active at the coming special session of Congress to urge "strict neutrality" and prevention of war profiteering in the United States.

"Congressmen who vote to send our young men to war across the sea will hear from us when they come up for re-election," Mr. Green said. "It is our purpose to enter the 1940 compaign. I predict that the membership of the A. F. of L. and their friends will be the decisive factor in that campaign."

He added that his organization would "demand that a ceiling be put upon commodity prices and that the war profiteer be designated a criminal."

He said he expected the National Federation convention, scheduled to begin Oct. 2 in Cincinnati, Ohio, to "make a strong declaration" on the question of American neutrality.

Ocean Weather Data Improved

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Improved weather forecasts on trans-oceanic air routes in the face of inability to gather weather condition information from belligerent vessels, was announced by Pan American Airways Sept. 19.

Cuting down on quantity of reports and raising the quality of such information accounts for the improvement in weather service, the line said, adding that war had eliminated the possibility of its flying boats getting radio reports from belligerent craft.

"Instead of four-group reports from 50 vessels," it said, "we now get seven group reports from about 24, and weather men consider that one seven-group report is worth three of the ordinary 'temperature. surface wind, surface weather and sea condition' data supplied in the four-group.

"In the place of British, German and French vessels, our foreign weather reports now come from Swedish, Norwegian and Italian ships—all neutrals."

Arkansas Alumnus Now Its President

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark. (AP)—James William Fulbright, former football and tennis player at the University of Arkansas, became President of the Institution Sept. 19.

Fulbright, former Rhodes scholar and member of the Arkansas Law School faculty the last three years, succeeded the late Dr. J. C. Futrall. He was elected President by the Board of Trustees Sept. 18.

Corn and Oats Share Cob For South Carolina Store

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ENOREE, S. C. — Corn and oats on the same cob was the curious combination found on a roasting ear at the store of J. T. Patterson here. Mr. Patterson said he purchased the corn from a truck gardener in this section.

Hotels and Resorts

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The Home Forum

On Returning to The Country

THIS MORNING we have been lying in a field, in sun, thinking about it—this business of making, within oneself, an intelligent adjustment between the values of the city and the values of the country. Just how it is to be done, we have not as yet wholly determined. Certainly it is one of the harder problems: certainly it is something that must, eventually, be resolved.

The grass stands high about us where we lie, a forest of grass, tufted, gilded, trembling intermittently: strong rounded stalks of it, almost like grain, and the flimsier kind, flat blades finely veined down the center, stickily rough, at a finger's touch, on their under side and sleek as silk on the upper. Within the forest seethe, secretly, the minute and delicate creatures that belong to this world—the shelled ones, the winged ones: the crawling, the darting, the elegantly mercurial, and those that seem just to hang, bemused, on a barely perceptible silver thread: all—occupied or idle, mute or diminutively voiced—so frail, so intricate, so utterly perfect in their divers ways that one stirs, if one does stir, with exceeding gentleness so as not to do harm to a single miracle. Above the grass heads curves the sky: like a removed, suspended, concentrated blue fog. One cloud, ineffably soft, floats in the west, floats most charmingly—a bright white mass, puffed into battlements, parapets, towers and turrets, thumbed with mauve shadow. Against it, for a moment, a swarm of black butterflies flutteringly lift themselves on plushy wings. They sink, rise, straggle from sight; a bee grinds past. Now stillness once more. No sound but the infinitesimal sounds, detected by fancy rather than ear, that one had for a time come close to forgetting: the creak of a blade, bending, re-straightening; the dim patter of these insect feet; a leaf turning: subtle twists of air.

* * *

Lie quite motionless, conscious again—after a winterful of those other values—of, all about one, simple and spontaneous orders, relations, rhythms. Here nothing that intrudes or protrudes; here complete correlation of all elements. The whole lies plain for the understanding. The speech is the sound, green speech of earth, the lucid language of wind, of sky. Watch the white cloud swell and spread on the blue: summoning now, gradually, to its support other clouds from beyond the hazed hills. Watch the spasmodic fall of shadow, the slow gathering of the high forces. Everywhere the green is trembling expectantly; the pointed leaves are turning up whitely. All lies loose, relaxed, receptive. Now, suddenly, the downflow of rain. Feel it, receive it. Against lids and throat and slackened palms. The good comradely touch of rain, and the flick and stroke, from every side, of the beaten grasses. A thousand growths gulp the showers in, a thousand roots suck it deeply downward. Here point and purpose, legibly declared: nourishment, renewal—the old exchange between earth and sky. Experience to the utmost the easy meaning. Watch the clouds dragging apart once more: dissolving, spent, back into the blue. The bright leap of sun, freakish—now full again; sun licking the wetness from one's face, lacquering brilliantly each dripping leaf, each shaken blade. The field at peace again: the reaffirmations, high and low, of buzz, tick, hum, song; a hot heady gust, almost visible, of pine smell—

And where, one asks (rooted in the green, wholly immersed in the quality of this hour) where is the problem, where the other values that can for a moment be weighed against these?

Surely here reside the primary truths: here surely the valid substances. Room here to stretch to any height: quietude enough for all reaches of thought. Why search further? Since one most happily may choose either world, why not, from the beginning, have embraced only this?

* * *

To step, at morning, on to earth, not asphalt; to sleep to the sound of blown leaves instead of traffic; to make as one pleases one's own paths, to sort out the hours as one sees fit. Privileged witness of the passages of the day, sun slanting from east to sun slanting from west: conversant with stars, storms, mists, thaws, with the shiftings of shadows, the fluctuations of tone: intimately involved, without need of word, in the wheel's huge turn—in the whole dynamic ritual of the seasons: nest, egg, and young bird; the small grain, the full grain; the bud into flower and flower into fruit and the stark branch strongly cleaving the cold. Here, everywhere, clarity of design, richness of purpose: grace and flow and rhythmic process. Here one can freely and simply stand, at profound ease. The superfluous, the imposed, the artificial pared away—

So we meditate, lying in a field—rolled over now, propped up on elbows, fingering idly, in a patch just at hand, the starry meadow moss (picking the minute rose-brown pods, pulling away gently their tiny peaked caps and breaking open between nails the casefuls of bright chartreuse powder); but, even as we think the words, we recognize, we admit, in some part of ourself, that they have not—as we perhaps would have had them do—said really all that there is. Something else remains to be spoken. Whether or not we would wish it so.

Something else—

* * *

And quite suddenly we remember (irrelevantly, it almost seems for a moment) an evening early in the last spring. The studio windows of our Greenwich Village street were being thrown open to the first warm air. Sounds crowded upward: a hawker crying his fruit wares, a hand-organ wheezingly grinding out a waltz; people, turning into the basement restaurant, were chattering English, chattering Italian; someone caught up and whistled, with trills, the organ's tune, and someone else called to a frisking terrier. A Brahms concert was scheduled to commence on the radio in a few minutes, and anxiously we waited for the noises to make room for it. Go away, go away! we wanted peremptorily to urge: stop intruding like this upon my province, stop interfering with my cherished plan! The organ receded, the whistling dimmed out. We turned the dial. Twilight peacefully deeped to darkness: the first movement over, the opening of the second— We were conscious all at once of something disruptive, of another, conflicting pattern of sound being imposed, from somewhere, upon this one. There was no ignoring it: insistently, spoilingly, it declared itself. We snapped off the instrument with sudden violence; we went to the window in a fine indignation. From an unlit studio opposite our own was coming, in a full and lovely stream, the different music. Mozart, we after a moment or two recognized. With incredible sweetness it was breaking, alone, over the street. We stood there listening: listening and thinking.

For here, surely, in a nutshell, was the city. Here what must be accepted, and resolved. For not so much in the apparent bad—the ambulance, the fire-engine, the beggar and slut and drudge: all the harsh and blatant negative statements—lies, for us, the most pressing problem, as in what at that moment, standing by the window, we abruptly and so plainly perceived: the apparent diversity of concepts of good, and the resultant multitudinous conflicts of those concepts. Here the enormous challenge of the fact that, in this complex, vital group-world, someone is always playing Mozart while someone else wants to listen to Brahms.

And that, we suppose, is why we know—in that part of ourself preoccupied with such issues—that we shall, in spite of the green tug of this hour, in spite of the truths that so surely reside here, sooner or later go back to the city. Not immediately, and not, necessarily for long—but back, for certain. Because there are things we have yet to learn. Because we have still to prove, as it were, our right to leave.

* * *

Lying here idle in this lit field, we see it all clearly. So long as the organ-grinder in the street, the whistling boy, the person in the shadowy studio opposite continue to impinge upon us, to disrupt, to disconcert, we shall not have won any true release. Only when we can stand in the thick of the city, granting to all their own ways, recognizing in everything its grain of value, only as we can find within the friction the common effort and hear through dissonance the essential orchestration of a million activities shall we have earned, to our own understanding, the privilege to make our paths as we please, to sort out the hours however we see fit.

The sky curves blue over the green earth. The sun is expanding, from its noon height. All stands stiff and steady with gold: the mild hills, the tufted blades. No smallest flicker of movement or sound; even the birds are toy gilt birds, poised, for this moment, mute on tranced boughs. The sun will fall slowly into the west; stars will emerge from this same sky: most beautifully and calmly the hours will wheel round—round and round in the ancient circle.

For a little while, at any rate, we have come home.

DORIS PEEL

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"OUT TO SEA": *An Etching by William Meyerowitz*

Many artists, with many methods, work in the vicinity of the old fishing village of Gloucester, in Massachusetts. Of these, William Meyerowitz is one of the more notable. His etchings are well known in the East, and his painting has equal distinction. He has developed his own method of etching in color, which is effective and beautiful.

"Out to Sea" is one of the many etchings inspired by the picturesque shores of Gloucester. The calm harbor, the luminous glow of the sun breaking through pearly mist, induce a mood familiar to Gloucester. Beyond the boats tied up at the old wharves, far in the distance, may be seen the tip of Norman's Woe, the reef in Longfellow's famous poem which school children of an earlier generation have reason to remember.

Where Summer Passed

The wild rose petals drifted down,
Brushed by a fading gossamer gown
That left its fragrance on the land.
High wings moved like a saraband
Into the hazes far across
The hills, and sudden flights of floss
Had drifted after. Musk and sweet
Of earth stirred where her passing feet
Had touched the sod that keeps its dream
And willows showered on the streams
The first gold that would be their last,
To bid her stay—where Summer passed.
She still seemed near when she had gone
Some hidden bloom, some path at dawn,
A stir of light or shadow-stir
Kept something still a part of her.
Even the wistful heart retained
A fragrance—where her dreams remained.

GLENN WARD DRESBACH

The Possession of Good

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BY REASON OF their attachment to material things and their desire constantly to possess more and more of them, mortals, generally speaking, are never content with their lot, and their ambition is never satisfied. Furthermore, being in bondage to the common belief that the possession of material things begets happiness and secures well-being, they fear that they may lose all or a part of their possessions and thus experience lack, distress, and misery.

Fear has a much greater influence on human thought than is usually recognized. In the midst of the difficulties, afflictions, or trials which assail them, men are often fearful lest they lose their health, physical activity, resources, employment, domestic peace, tranquillity, or friendship. Fear of loss and lack is linked with the belief that substance is material. To eliminate this belief and the fear to which it gives rise, we must radically change our concept of good. We must sooner or later recognize the vanity of material things and learn, as Jesus said (Luke 12:15), that "a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth."

An understanding of what is truly good, indestructible, ever available, is gained through Christian Science. In fact, it is the mission of Christian Science, discovered and founded by Mary Baker Eddy, to reveal to men the nature of their true need and to teach them how it is to be met. This knowledge opens the door leading to the kingdom of harmony on earth. Christian Science reveals God as Spirit, as infinite Mind, and shows the spiritual nature of His creation.

Since God is infinite Spirit, and since He is good, it follows logically that good is spiritual; and this deduction is scientific. When David said (I Chronicles 29:12), "Both riches and honour come of thee, and thou reignest over all," he must have discerned, in some measure, the fact that all good is in God and comes from God, and he must likewise have discerned the impotence of materiality to satisfy the needs of humanity.

On page 114 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy states some of the fundamental truths on which Christian Science is based. She writes, "Christian Science explains all cause and effect as mental, not physical"; and she adds, "Science shows that what is termed *matter* is but the subjective state of what is termed by the author *mortal mind*."

Spirit has created all in and of itself. Spirit is the one and only substance, infinite God, eternal and indivisible. Good is spiritual; it is not material. To understand this is to take a long stride on the pathway of Truth. The student of Christian Science realizes that it is possible for him to possess this spiritual good in some measure, since by its very nature it is always accessible and available.

Now another question arises: What, according to Christian Science, are the elements constituting good? With her usual conciseness Mrs. Eddy enlightens us on this point on page 301 of Science and Health, where she writes, "As God is substance and man is the divine image and likeness, man should wish for, and in reality has, only the substance of good, the substance of Spirit, not matter."

The human need is met when one recognizes that supply consists of ever-present spiritual ideas, and puts these qualities to use. A habit common to mankind is to look for good in the future. Christian Science teaches us that good is spiritual, and that we can bring it into our experience now. It reveals to us that good is our true possession, the only one which is worthy of being sought.

In the epistle to the Hebrews (Hebrews 9:11) Christ is spoken of as "being come an high priest of good things to come." Can this mean anything but spiritual good, truth, our true possession, which Jesus revealed? Surely not! Let us seek good and let us claim it in the name of Almighty God. We must constantly think good and do good. In the measure that one conforms his thoughts to the divine, he accomplishes good. "The good you do and embody," Mrs. Eddy tells us (Science and Health, p. 192), "gives you the only power obtainable."

The infinity, the abundance, and the supremacy of good prove conclusively the nothingness of evil and its consequent powerlessness; the realization of this verity leads to demonstration. The destruction of apparent evil takes place when our own faith is so strongly intrenched in God, good, that it becomes impossible for us to believe in the reality of error. We believe in good because God is good, and we refuse to admit the reality of evil because we know that evil never was and never can be anything but a lie about God and man.

When we obey the First Commandment (Exodus 20:3), "Thou shalt have no other gods before me," we shall realize, as did Mrs. Eddy, that God is the only Mind and substance.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Some Things

Some things so
Nebulous are,
They're fainter
Than the farthest star.

They cannot be
Held or caught,
Like things we see
Sold or bought.

But always stay
Illusive, free,
Like moon-flecked waves
On a midnight sea.

LEILA USHER

La Possession du Bien

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

A CAUSE DE LEUR attachement aux biens matériels et de leur désir d'en posséder toujours davantage, les mortels en général ne sont pas contents de leur sort et leur ambition n'est jamais satisfaite. De plus, soumis à la croyance commune que la possession des choses matérielles engendre le bonheur et procure le bien-être, ils craignent de perdre tout ou partie de ce qu'ils possèdent et de connaître ainsi le manque, la détresse et la misère.

La crainte a sur la mentalité humaine une influence beaucoup plus grande qu'on ne le reconnaît habituellement. Au milieu des difficultés, des afflictions ou des épreuves qui les assaillent, les hommes craignent souvent de perdre leur santé, leur activité physique, leurs ressources, leur emploi, la paix du home, la tranquillité, ou peut-être l'affection d'un ami. La crainte des pertes ou du manque s'enchaîne à la croyance que la substance est matérielle. Pour éliminer cette croyance et la crainte qu'elle suscite, nous devons changer radicalement notre concept du bien. Nous devons tôt ou tard reconnaître la vanité des choses matérielles pour apprendre, comme le disait Jésus (Luc 12:15), que "la vie d'un homme, fût-il dans l'abondance, ne dépend pas de ce qu'il possède."

C'est par la Science Chrétienne qu'on acquiert la connaissance de ce qui est vraiment bon, indestructible, toujours utilisable. La mission de la Science Chrétienne, découverte et fondée par Mary Baker Eddy, consiste notamment à révéler aux hommes la nature de la seule chose nécessaire et à leur apprendre comment on la trouve. Cette connaissance ouvre la porte donnant accès au royaume de l'harmonie sur la terre. La Science Chrétienne révèle Dieu en tant qu'Esprit ou Entendement infini, et montre la nature spirituelle de Sa création.

Puisque Dieu est Esprit infini, puisqu'Il est le bien, il s'ensuit logiquement que le bien est spirituel; et cette déduction est scientifique. Lorsque David disait (I Chroniques 29:12): "La richesse et la gloire viennent de toi, tu as la domination sur tout" — il avait sans doute discerné dans une certaine mesure que tout bien est en Dieu et vient de Dieu; il avait dû discerner aussi l'impuissance de la matérialité, qui n'arrive point à satisfaire aux aspirations légitimes de l'humanité.

A la page 114 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mrs. Eddy énonce quelques-unes des vérités fondamentales sur lesquelles se base la Science Chrétienne. Elle écrit entre autres: "La Science Chrétienne explique toute cause et tout effet comme étant mentaux, non physiques;" puis elle ajoute: "La Science montre que ce qui est appelé *matière* n'est que l'état subjectif de ce qui est appelé par l'auteur *entendement mortel*."

L'Esprit a tout créé en lui-même et de lui-même. L'Esprit est la seule et unique substance, le Dieu infini, éternel, indivisible. Le bien est spirituel; il n'est point matériel. Comprendre ceci, c'est faire un grand pas sur le chemin de la Vérité. Le disciple qui étudie la Science Chrétienne se rend compte qu'il lui est possible de posséder au moins dans une certaine mesure ce bien spirituel, puisque par sa nature même il est toujours accessible et disponible.

Maintenant, une autre question se pose: Quels sont, selon la Science Chrétienne, les éléments constitutifs du bien? Avec sa concision habituelle, Mrs. Eddy nous éclaire sur ce point à la page 301 de *Science et Santé*, où elle écrit: "Puisque Dieu est substance et que l'homme est l'image et la ressemblance divines, l'homme ne devrait désirer, et en réalité ne peut posséder que la substance du bien, la substance de l'Esprit, non de la matière."

Quand on reconnaît que l'approvisionnement consiste en idées spirituelles toujours présentes et qu'on utilise ces qualités, on ne manque d'aucune chose nécessaire. C'est une habitude commune au genre humain de rechercher le bien dans le futur. La Science Chrétienne nous apprend que le bien est spirituel et que nous pouvons le réaliser dès maintenant. Elle nous révèle que c'est là notre vraie possession, la seule qui vaille la peine d'être recherchée.

Il est dit dans l'épître aux Hébreux (Hébreux 9:11): "Christ est apparu, grand prêtre des biens à venir." Peut-il s'agir d'autre chose que du bien spirituel, de la vérité, de notre vraie possession que Jésus a révélée? Évidemment non! Efforçons-nous de rechercher le bien et revendiquons-le au nom du Dieu tout-puissant. Il nous faut constamment penser le bien et le faire. C'est dans la mesure où l'on conforme ses pensées au divin qu'on accomplit de bonnes choses. "Le bien que vous faites et qui s'exprime en vous," nous dit Mrs. Eddy (*Science et Santé*, p. 192), "vous donne le seul pouvoir qu'on puisse obtenir."

L'infinitude, l'abondance et la suprématie du bien prouvent péremptoirement le néant du mal et par suite son impuissance; saisir cette vérité conduit à la démonstration. La destruction du mal apparent a lieu quand notre propre foi est si fortement retranchée dans le bien, en Dieu, qu'il nous devient impossible de croire à la réalité de l'erreur. Nous croyons au bien parce que Dieu est bon, et nous refusons d'admettre la réalité du mal parce que nous savons que le mal n'est et ne peut jamais être qu'un mensonge envers Dieu et l'homme.

Lorsque nous obéissons au premier commandement (Exode 20:3): "Tu n'auras point d'autres dieux devant ma face," — nous comprenons, comme le fit Mrs. Eddy, que Dieu est l'unique Entendement, la seule substance.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Before Oliver Wendell Holmes Grew Up

INDOORS OR OUT, the boy was never idle. In the southeast attic room he had discovered a pile of old books, and among these a Latin treatise on alchemy, with careful directions on the turning of baser metals into gold. He pored over this, struggling with the problem, working at it in the certainty that, if he could get it right, he would transmute his leaden bullets into shining gold. The process was not, alas, quite clear, and in the end he had to give it up. But many a rainy day was blissful because of that old promise and the labor it involved. Books were his familiar companions from babyhood. His father's library of close upon two thousand volumes was free to the children. They played in it, pulled fat volumes from the lower shelves with which to build forts or castles before they could read, and after they had mastered that art they read whatever attracted them. Wendell delighted in the English poets, in old ballads that told gallant stories, and often read aloud to John. Then there were the volumes of Reed's encyclopedia, recently published in America from the English edition, full of every kind of information, of little stories, poems, pictures. Other favorites were the Annual Register and the Christian Observer. He did not attempt to read these volumes through. For that matter, all his life he preferred to dip into books, taking what he wanted, leaving the rest.

True Yankee, he adored whittling. A jackknife and a nice piece of wood were the best of playthings. But there was a streak of impatience in his character that made boredom insufferable. That was why he threw aside a book that began to weary him, and why he seldom finished his whittled gimcracks. One winter, however, he made a pair of wooden skates that he was able to strap to his shoes and use on the frozen ditch near his house with considerable success. His finest achievement was a present for his mother, a really intricate bit of work carved out of a block of wood, which consisted of a ball rolling inside a cage that hung from a linked chain.

"Why, it's wonderful, Wendell! All out of one piece of wood, and you've finished it so beautifully. It must have taken you a very, very long while to make something so perfect—and so difficult."

Mother was such a satisfactory person.

Writing verse was another delightful occupation. Loving Pope, knowing Gray's Elegy by heart, reading and rereading the poems in the Galaxy of American Poets, with William Cullen Bryant at their head, his imagination and sense of the beauty of nature as well as of words had been kindled. He copied his favorites in his own productions, of course, but he chose his themes from things about him that had struck his fancy. A tree in bloom, an attempt at a sunset scene, couplets about his family, feelings about music, about running water, all that seems so fresh and strange when the world is as new as yourself. Now and then something funny. The boy enjoyed fun, was quick to catch a humorous suggestion, was apt in retort, quick at making his schoolmates laugh.— HILDEGARDE HAWTHORNE, in "The Happy Autocrat, A Life of Oliver Wendell Holmes." (New York: Longmans, Green.)

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1939

R. I. Planning Drastic Cut In Liquor Selling

Big reduction in number of licenses for the 'dine and dance' places proposed by officials.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 19—Acting on complaints of religious, civic, and welfare organizations, the various licensing boards of the State have agreed to drastically reduce the number of Class B dispensaries when the license renewals are sought in December, it is announced by George W. Brewster, State Liquor Control Administrator.

The Class B establishments, better known as the "dine and dance" places, has been criticised for years because they are allowed to be open 365 days in the year. The administrator reports that complaints have been made that high school students were patrons of some of the places in violation of the law.

Mr. Brewster said that there were too many of the places, and because of this competition the license holders were cutting legal corners in order to keep in business.

He said that investigation has shown that these places are responsible for promotion of gambling and irresponsible operation of motor vehicles.

The liquor control administrator said that local liquor boards throughout the State, with the exception of a few which have not been consulted, have assured the Administrator that they will greatly curtail these establishments next year. Providence, he said, is already co-operating.

There are about 1,700 retail liquor outlets in the State and a population of about 680,000, or about one license to ever 400 persons, Mr. Brewster said. The analysis, he said, means about 200 possible adult customers for each establishment.

The cost of the State supervision, which has been more than $100,000 annually in the past, has been cut in half, representing about two and one-half per cent of the revenue produced.

B. & M. Road Asks N.H. Span Damages

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 19 (AP)—Suit for $150,000 against the Frederick Snare Corporation of New York was brought by the Boston & Maine Railroad to recover for loss and damage in the displacement of a section of the Portsmouth-Kittery railroad bridge, Sept. 10.

The railroad contends a large caisson, used by the Snare Corporation in the construction of a new bridge for the Maine-New Hampshire Interstate Bridge Authority, broke loose and that cables attached on the caisson pulled some of the piling supporting the railroad bridge out of place.

Part of the bridge gave way when a train started to cross it. The engineer and fireman perished.

Tobin in Washington For Mayors Meeting

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin is in Washington today, attending a conference of Mayors of leading American cities considering ways of preserving neutrality and solving the problems arising among municipalities because of the war in Europe.

Mayor Tobin left hurriedly last night after receiving a telegram from Mayor Fiorello La Guardia of New York, who called the Executive Committee and the Advisory Board of the United States Conference of Mayors into special session. Mayor Tobin is a member of the Executive Committee.

Morris Out for Mayor

Representative Albert E. Morris of Everett, Democratic floor leader of the Massachusetts House, announced today that he will file nomination papers for Mayor of Everett at Everett City Hall on Wednesday.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Fair early tonight, followed by increasing cloudiness late tonight; not much change in temperature, with lowest temperature tonight in the middle 40's; Wednesday probably showers, slowly rising temperature. Gentle to moderate southeasterly winds.

For Central New England on Thursday: Some probability of showers Wednesday night, followed by clearing with moderate temperature by Thursday.

All New England except Maine: Increasing cloudiness tonight, followed by showers Wednesday; slowly rising temperatures.

Maine: Fair and slightly warmer tonight; Wednesday cloudy and slightly warmer; showers Wednesday afternoon or night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle variable winds becoming southeast or south and weather becoming overcast tonight followed by occasional showers Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	55	62	Minneapolis	62	81
Chicago	51	68	New Orleans	74	88
Denver	52	82	New York	59	68
Helena	52	80	Norfolk	68	70
Kansas City	56	84	Philadelphia	57	68
Los Angeles	76	103	St. Louis	54	78
Miami	79	87	S. Francisco	70	68
			Washington	56	67

A—7:30 a. m. E. D. S. T., Sept. 19.
B—Maximum, Sept. 18.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 4:42 p. m.; height, 10.1 feet.
Wednesday, 5:18 a. m.; height, 8.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7.18 p. m.

Retail Food Prices Are Found Rapidly Returning to Normal

Retail prices of most foods have returned to their "normal" levels in Massachusetts, Wallace B. Rutherford, Assistant Director of the State Division of the Necessaries of Life, declared today.

By "normal," Mr. Rutherford explained, he meant in most cases the prices existing in August prior to the outbreak of a general European war; but in a few cases, he said, "normal" meant a price slightly higher than that of August.

Among exceptions to the general rule of "normal" prices, the State official cited lard, sugar, and flour, which, he said, were still abnormally high but will go down in price shortly.

He made public the following table comparing "pre-war" prices with the peaks to which foodstuffs rose during the brief buying flurry that followed the invasion of Poland:

	Aug. Av.	Sept. Max.
Butter	.29	.31
Sugar	.05	.067
Flour (24½ lbs.)	.89	.95
Potatoes (15 lbs.)	.28	.34
Lamb legs	.27	.31
Lamb chops	.37	.46
Lamb quarters	.15	.18
Pork loins	.29	.33
Pork chops	.33	.39
Roast beef	.31	.36
Top of round	.38	.41
Bottom of round	.36	.39
Sirloin	.46	.51

U. S. Judge Morton Resigning?

The resignation of Judge James M. Morton, Jr., of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals is now being prepared, and will be submitted to the Justice Department within a few days, it was reported by a reliable Administration source today in Washington. The report could not be confirmed at the Judge's office in Boston, however, nor at his home in Fall River.

At the Federal Building in Boston attachés of the court said they had heard nothing of Judge Morton's possible retirement, and members of the Judge's family in Fall River said they did not know whether Judge Morton contemplates retiring. The statements from the Morton home, however, did not deny that the Judge would retire.

Judge Morton has been on the Federal Bench since 1912 when he was appointed a District Court Judge by President Taft. In 1932 he was elevated to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals by President Hoover. Up to the time of his appointment by President Taft he had been a member of the law firm of Jennings, Morton and Brayton of Fall River, his native city. He was President of the Sagamore Manufacturing Company and a Director in other mills. Mr. Morton was educated at Phillips Exeter Academy, Harvard University and Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the Massachusetts Bar in the spring of 1894. He was born in Fall River Aug. 24, 1869.

Squalus Indicator Checked

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sept 19 (AP)—Checking the possibility an electric indicator board showed the high air induction valve of the submarine Squalus closed when actually it remained open, a Naval Court of Inquiry ordered a submarine switchbox brought before it today for inspection of its operation.

Lieut. William F. Doyle, the Squalus' Diving Officer, was the only witness before the Court's morning session. He replied affirmatively when Commander Charles W. Styer, Judge Advocate of the Gourt, asked him:

"Can you say positively that the high air induction indicator was lighted?"

Lieutenant Dolye, second in command of the $4,000,000 submersible which sank in 240 feet of water May 23 and was salvaged and drydocked last week, testified before the Court last June that the indicator board showed a green light when the Squalus began its fatal dive, indicating the ventilation valve was closed.

Testimony has indicated the submarine was flooded through its ventilation system, open only when the craft is on the surface.

Cut in Cambridge Costs Is Demanded

Pointing out that only temporary relief measures enabled City officials to reduce the Cambridge tax rate this year, the Cambridge Taxpayers Association today called for a renewed drive to compel retrenchment of municipal services to further cut the tax rate in the next few years for the protection of citizens' "life savings, their homes and their jobs."

The Association criticized the re-opening of the police substations at North and East Cambridge, terming them "antiquated and needless."

In listing other "wastes," the Association's bulletin stated that Mayor John W. Lyons of Cambridge "played the role of the 'hen who laid the golden eggs'" when he placed gold braids recently on three new police captains, eight lieutenants and eleven sergeants so that Cambridge "now has one superior officer for every six men in the police department." The Cambridge City Council has asked for an explanation as to why three men near the top of the Civil Service list of eligibles were skipped in these appointments.

Restaurant Music On Sundays Is Hit

Miss Mary E. Driscoll, Chairman of the Boston Licensing Board, stated today that in her opinion the Mayor's Office and the Boston Police Department have been lax in enforcing regulations applying to the use of music in public eating places on Sunday.

Though the Licensing Board grants permits for week day use of music, Sunday permits are cared for by the Mayor's office, she said, and the regulations specify that there shall be no music after 11 p. m. on Sundays. This rule is being violated, Miss Driscoll asserted.

She also complained of the type of music played on Sunday. In this matter, the Mayor's Office stated, its responsibility extends only to the forwarding to the State Department of Public Safety the lists of numbers to be played, which are furnished it by eating places providing musical programs.

It was said in the Mayor's Office that no case of violation of the 11 p. m. rule had been brought to its attention.

Federal Funds Offered For National Guard Halls

Adj. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson said today that he had received from Washington a Federal Government offer of $51,000, to be used for additional construction work and improvements of the State National Guard Camp at Bourne.

The Adjutant General revealed that his department has been instructed to draw up plans on how the money is to be spent and send them to Washington. The funds will be used for company mess halls. WPA labor will be used.

Launching of Another College Career

By a Staff Photographer

Scene at Wellesley College Today

Mary Redman, at left, is registering Freshman Ellen Simpson of Lawrence, N. Y.

Student Rush On as Colleges Begin Opening

Thousands of young men and women coming by rail and motor from homes and resorts.

The trek of college men and women back to tree-shaded campuses, busy class rooms and laboratories was under way in earnest today in Massachusetts.

Thousands of students were coming by rail and motor from homes and vacation resorts for another year of study, and other thousands were expected throughout the week to come.

In the 10 years since the stock market crash of October, 1929, cut business activity and employment opportunities, college students have regarded their work more seriously, according to many college presidents.

Now that this decade of financial stress has ended with the outbreak of a major war in Europe, educators expect returning students to be even more concerned over the prospects that face them upon graduation.

Colleges which were registering students in this region today included Boston University and Wellesley College. Students of the School of Education and the School of Theology were signing up at B. U. this morning as the University entered upon its second century of service.

At Wellesley, freshmen were arriving in special trains, with the upper classmen scheduled to appear on Friday in time for the opening of classes next Monday.

The influx of men to Harvard and Massachusetts Institute of Technology was expected to occur over the coming week end. Harvard will hold freshmen registration on Saturday, upper classmen on Monday, while M. I. T. will welcome all its undergraduates on Monday. First classes in the two Cambridge institutions will be held next Tuesday morning.

One of the first colleges in this vicinity to commence its sessions for the academic year was Simmons, which opened yesterday after registering pupils last week. The number registered was said today to be 1439, as of yesterday, with late arrivals expected to swell this figure during the next two weeks. The enrollment is about the same as last year.

Students Throng Campus As Wellesley Opens Doors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., Sept. 19—Bustling activity on the shores of placid Lake Waban this morning ended the slumberous calm which has pervaded the Wellesley College campus since the summer vacation institutes there ended in July. Met at the railway station by upper classmen conspicuously labeled "Ask Me," 387 freshmen streamed to the college offices this morning to register—and went on to the serious business of hanging curtains and arranging furniture in the dormitory rooms which are to be their homes for months to come.

It was the sixty-fifth time that girls from all over the country had met to begin four years of life at Wellesley. With the 387 came 22 advanced students who had already spent a year or more in other colleges. The upper classmen—making up a total student body of 1,500—will register on Friday, and classes will begin next Monday.

Best represented in the 1943 Class is the Middle Atlantic section of the country, with 138 students. New England comes next with 109. New York has sent 73 girls—one more than Massachusetts. Forty-four are from Greater Boston.

She Enjoys Her Noonday Snack

John N. Meissner

Jill Poses for the Camera

One of pair of seals at Tidal Tank, U. S. Bureau of Fisheries, Woods Hole, Mass.

Advance Hailed And Guard Urged For Advertising

Despite some faults and criticisms, advertising as a whole is better today than ever before, Norman S. Rose, Advertising Manager of The Christian Science Monitor, told the Advertising Club of Boston today at the Hotel Statler.

Even so, steps should be taken for the elimination of unjustifiable attacks against advertising as a business function, which contributes to the economic advance of society, Mr. Rose declared, because in some quarters opposition is worked out on this basis.

Propaganda against the economic worth of advertising he said, has gained considerable headway; and he told of a textbook, used in 4,200 school systems, which was "exceptionally unfair in its characterization of advertising," and which disparaged the American free-enterprise system in preference to collectivism. He noted that the book was investigated and challenged by the Advertising Federation of America, and that other books of similar content will be carefully appraised in their turn. Further attacks, made through consumers groups, and sometimes broader in scope than criticisms of advertising, are against "our business and economic system," said Mr. Rose, with advertising the "chief butt of assault."

He referred to still other attacks made by persons who have become duped by the radical element in society and he spoke of the attackers as unaware "that modern industry would be impossible without advertising . . . without which our distribution system would collapse." By way of action, he advised the members to take defensive measures in behalf of advertising; and on this score he recommended consumer education, vigilant watch of State legislation, investigation of textbook propaganda, and a community public relations program.

"There is less fraud and deception in advertising," Mr. Rose stated, "than in most other social institutions, largely because it is open where everyone can see and hear it and criticize it. Because the advertiser's chief concern is to please the public, he harkens earnestly to all criticisms of his methods.

"Organized advertising, as represented by the Advertising Federation of America, is devoting much effort to the elimination of the small amount of objectionable advetrising that remains and reasonable laws which actually help us in this effort are welcomed. The splendid work of the Better Business Bureaus, affiliated with the A. F. A. through their national association, is a tremendous factor for good," the speaker said.

Belle of the Tidal Tank Soon To Join Mate on a Sea Voyage

Jack and Jill, a pair of harbor seals that have delighted an estimated 100,000 vacationers at the United States Bureau of Fisheries at Woods Hole, Mass., during the past summer, will be put back in the open sea in a few days, it was announced today.

Jack and Jill began their career in captivity early last spring after they were taken in Government gill-nets by the Fisheries Station at Boothbay, Maine. From there they were shipped to Woods Hole where they were placed outdoors in the big tidal tank that belongs to the Bureau. The pool is shared by a six-foot sand shark, several skates, some dogfish and a huge marine turtle.

Food is obtained from the Fisheries' collecting boat "Phalarope, whose chief duty is to supply specimens to the Government aquarium, hatchery and biological laboratories at Woods Hole. The two seals are special charges of Robert A Goffin, the superintendent, who personally feeds them by hand They are strictly fish eaters and prefer mackerel, especially tinkers. Each animal eats from 10 to 15 fish daily.

Under Mr. Goffin's careful feeding, "Jack" has neglected both his waistline and his public, but "Jill" has retained her girlish figure and become a very popular belle. She eats out of hand and answers to her name—sometimes! She has unbounded curiosity and spends hours fascinating audiences with her aquatic grace and charm. Occasionally she will even pose for the camera.

In former years the seals at Woods Hole were sent to the Boston Aquarium for the Winter, but since California donated some sea lions to that institution there is no longer a place for them. Hence Jack and Jill will soon be released in Vineyard Sound where, no doubt, they will find a secluded little island upon whose shores they can again take up housekeeping.

Recreation Group To Meet in Boston

Six college and university presidents—five from New England and one from Pennsylvania—will join in a panel discussion of recreation and related topics at the 24th National Recreation Congress to be held in Boston the week of Oct. 9, it was announced today.

The panel will take place the evening of Oct. 10. Other features of this Congress, sponsored by the National Recreation Association with Boston's Park Commissioner, William P. Long as local chairman, include: special ceremony at the Joseph Lee Stadium in the Fenway in honor of the late Joseph Lee, "father of the playground movement in America," and addresses by Governor Saltonstall, Mayor Tobin and Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver of Cleveland.

University and college heads who will take part are: Daniel L. Marsh, Boston University; Hugh P. Baker, Massachusetts State College; Ernest M. Best, Springfield College; Leonard Carmichael, Tufts College; Paul D. Moody, Middlebury, Vermont; William Mather Lewis, Lafayette College, Easton, Pa. The relation of recreation to higher education, leadership for leisure, and recreation in the light of modern social and economic trends are fields of discussion which the panel is to consider, according to the announcement.

Entries Booked In Old Car Races

Ralph De Palma, old-time race driver with a record of 2557 wins out of 2889 entries, will be the leading contestant in a "Grand Prix race" next Saturday afternoon on the half-mile track on John R. Macomber's estate, "Raceland," Framingham Center. This will be one of the series of events scheduled for 150 automobiles dating up to 1912, arranged by the Veteran Motor Car Club of America.

In the event of the "horseless carriage motorcade," De Palma will again be behind the wheel of his big, black, 1910, 120-horsepower Fiat, which won the Savannah Road Race 27 years ago.

Representing the current generation of dirt track drivers, Ashton Cox of Wollaston will drive a 1911 Buick racer. This giant won the Lowell Track race in that year.

Another important entry in the 1906 Locomobile "Number 16," famous as the winner of the Vanderbilt Cup race of 1908 and the first American car to win a major race. At the wheel will be Joseph B. Sessions, Connecticut industrialist.

Other entries include a 1907 Renault, to be driven by John H. Marshall of Chestnut Hill, a 1908 Mercedes that Lautenschlager roared to victory in the French Grand Prix race of that year, a 1907 Isotta, and two Mercers.

Opera Manager Seeks Accounting

Amadeo Passeri, manager of the New York Grand Opera Company, now at the Boston Opera House, today filed a petition in Suffolk Superior Court to prevent further productions at the Opera House and to secure an accounting of box office receipts. He charged he was physically ejected from the theater by employees whom he had under contract and also that he has been refused admission.

A hearing was set for tomorrow morning before Judge Abraham E. Pinanski.

In the dispute which has arisen over the business management, the opera group, it became known today, now terms itself the New York Grand Opera Association and is conducting the enterprise on a co-operative basis.

Quota of Sugar Most Reached By Philippines

Heavy shipments to Boston leave about 20 p. c. more allowed for current year.

Port of Boston Business

More than 32,000 bags of raw sugar from the Philippines featured the imports at Boston last week, it was disclosed in figures announced today at the office of Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs. This sugar was shipped weeks before the "war boom" sent Boston prices for refined sugar skyward.

From Jan. 1 to Sept 2, a total of 75,070,394 pounds of Philippine sugar arrived at Boston, out of the 1,458,648,499 pounds brought into the United States in that period, customs figures that became available today disclosed. That total is 81.40 per cent of the quota allowed to come to the United States in the calendar year 1939, under the Philippine Independence Act.

Withdrawals of goods from warehouses indicating persistent consuming demands for raw materials, continued unusually heavy last week. Wool in particular was drawn out in large lots, which helped swell the volume of imports for consumption and the revenue of the government as shown in the duties collected.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Week Ending Sept. 16, 1939	Year Ago
Imports for Consumption	$3,755,899	$2,190,676
Imports for Warehouse	253,447	437,266
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	1,236,734	270,380
Duties collected	735,902	322,059
Wool Imports (lbs.)	691,497	1,636,661
	Fiscal Year July 1 to Sept. 16	Year Ago
Wool Imports (lbs.)	2,120,878	7,792,269
Duties collected	$5,313,656	$4,229,158

U. S. College Girls Knit for British

Eight of the American college girls who sailed from Boston July 11 under auspices of the International Friendship League, to spend 10 days as "adopted daughters" of families in Ireland and Denmark, have been unable to get back to the United States, and are now in Scotland, knitting sweaters, scarfs and mittens for British soldiers.

This was disclosed here in information received by the parents and families of the girls, who express the opinion that they may not reach home in time to resume their college studies at the opening of the Fall semesters.

Accompanied by Miss Edna MacDonough, Executive Secretary of the League—formed to promote good will among the youth of various nations—the group expected to sail from Glasgow Aug. 25 aboard the steamer California. That vessel was taken over by the Government, however, and quarters were secured in a hotel of Edinburgh. Shortly afterwards, the hotel was taken over as a soldiers' barracks. Edinburgh families that were friendly to the League, extended the hospitality of their homes to the girls, and arrangements were made to send them home aboard the liner Orizaba, a vessel chartered by the United States Maritime Commission to bring Americans back to this country.

But there is another chapter to the story—just written—which discloses that the American Embassy has "picked up" the group's accommodations on the Orizaba, explaining that the ship was exclusively for American survivors of the Athenia sinking. Today they are awaiting the sailing of another American liner, and, to help pass the time, are aiding in war work such as delivering gas masks to elderly persons and knitting for the soldiers.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Dr. John R. Carr, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Concord, in Veterans Building, Concord. 8 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Miss Florence Middaugh, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Newton, in the Church Edifice, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville, 8 p. m.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever," featuring Mickey Rooney and the Hardy Family. 3:16, 6:44, 9:50. Also "Million Dollar Legs," with Betty Grable. 1:55, 5, 8:10.

Normandie—
"Goodbye Mr. Chips," with Robert Donat and Greer Garson. Also "6,000 Enemies," with Walter Pidgeon and Paul Kelly.

Scollay and Modern—
"Four Feathers." Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6, 9:20. Modern: 11 a. m., 2:25, 6:10, 9:35. Also "She Married a Cop." Scollay: 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:05. Modern: 9:45 a. m., 1:10, 4:35, 8:20.

Coolidge Corner—
"Everybody's Baby," with the Jones Family. 1:50, 4:55, 8. Also "Four Feathers," 3, 6:05, 9:20.

Metropolitan—
Bette Davis in "The Old Maid." 12:50, 3:40, 6:40, 9:35. Also "Torchy Plays with Dynamite," with Jane Wyman, Allen Jenkins and Tom Kennedy. 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:35.

Trans-Lux—
Barbara Stanwyck and Joe McCrea in "Union Pacific." 9:30 a. m., 1:15, 5:10, 9. Also "Cafe Society," with Madeleine Carroll. 11:35 a. m., 3:30, 7:30.

Fenway and Paramount—
Gary Cooper in "Beau Geste." Fenway: 12:30, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50. Paramount: 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:15, 6:20, 9:30. Also "Quick Millions," with the Jones Family. Fenway: 2:50, 5:50, 8:50. Paramount: 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:20.

Exeter—
"The Mikado." 1:30, 4:40, 7:50. Also "Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever," featuring Mickey Rooney. 3, 6:15, 9:25.

University—
Mickey Rooney in "Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever." 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. Also "They All Come Out," with Rita Johnson. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

B. K. O. Boston—
Sonja Henie and Tyrone Power in "Second Fiddle." 9:50 a. m., 2:50, 3:55, 6:55, 10. Also "Saint in London," with George Sanders, Sally Gray and David Burns. 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:30.

Keith Memorial—
"When Tomorrow Comes," with Irene Dunne and Charles Boyer. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 9:35. Also "Adventures of Sherlock Holmes." 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:10.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Alexander's Ragtime Band," with Tyrone Power, Alice Faye and Don Ameche. Also "To the Victor," with Will Fyffe and Margaret Lockwood. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

State and Orpheum—
"The Women," featuring Norma Shearer, Joan Crawford and Rosalind Russell. Orpheum: 10:50 a. m., 2:45, 6, 9:40. State: 11:10 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:45. Also Boris Karloff in "The Man They Could Not Hang." Orpheum: 9:40 a. m., 1:20, 4:55, 8:30. State, 1:35, 5:05, 8:35.

South Station Theater—
"History's Man in the Iron Mask," "Tropical Islands of the Caribbean," "Modern Methods," "Seeing Spots," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Fine Arts—
"Mayerling," starring Charles Boyer. 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:25, 9:25. Also "March of Time." 1:05, 3:05, 5:05, 7:05, 9:05. Tomorrow: "Life Dances On."

Uptown—
"Hotel for Women," with Elsa Maxwell. 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:45. Also "Ex-Champ," with Victor McLaglen. 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Tremont—
"Juarez," with Paul Muni, Bette Davis and Brian Aherne. Also "Vernon and Irene Castle," featuring Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Repertory—
"There Goes My Heart," with Fredric March and Virginia Bruce. Also "The Beachcomber," with Charles Laughton. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Radio—Page 11.

Opera

Boston Opera House—
"The Barber of Seville," presented by the New York Grand Opera Association. Rosemarie Brancato, Franco Perulli, Carlo Morelli, John Gurney, Pompilio Malatesta, Gabriele Simeoni, conductor. 9:30.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Museum Treasures by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

'Journey's End' Reaches the New York Stage in Timely Revival

Sherriff's Play Heard Again Against Echoes of a New War

By John D. Beaufort
New York

Offstage, there was the sound of guns, at the Empire Theater, last evening. Onstage, the officers whom R. C. Sherriff recalled from his memories of mud and squalor and terror in the first World War relived a play called "Journey's End." The audience, gathering for the opening of Leonard Sillman's New York drama festival, might watch between acts the amber lights on the Times building mechanically write the story of a new World War.

For this reason, "Journey's End" is more than a fine revival of a significant play. It is generally agreed now that the audience brings to the theater a contribution quite as important as those of the writer, the director, and the actors. But the observation may well be recalled in connection with the first chapter in Mr. Sillman's new venture. "Journey's End" was first produced in 1929, very nearly the midpoint between two wars. Was it more or less effective then than it is now? Since the producer has arranged for extending this and other revivals beyond their scheduled two weeks if demand requires, we may have the opportunity of finding out.

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It seems natural that the sense of waste, of emptiness, of utter futility must come home more keenly today than ever before. And yet perhaps the very fact that disillusion itself has grown may lessen the dramatic effect of plays about disillusion. And the immediacy of the present war with its old-new horrors may very well overshadow a play, however intense, about the last one.

All this, however, is really about the audience. To cross the footlights and consider the revival of "Journey's End," one must first congratulate those who have been concerned in the production—Mr. Sillman, who directed as well as produced; Colin Keith-Johnston, repeating his portrayal of Captain Stanhope; Reginald Mason as Lieutenant Osborne; Jack Merivale as the boyish Raleigh, and A. P. Kaye as Trotter. These stand out, as they should, but the remainder of the cast is, with one or two exceptions, of good caliber. The dugout setting, by Lemuel Ayers, adds the physical complement to the atmosphere.

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Discounting external circumstances, "Journey's End" stands the intervening decade without losing any great degree of its power. Perhaps one is more conscious now of the protracted scenes during which only two persons are on the stage. Or perhaps familiarity with the story merely lifts the curtain on the machinery.

For at least two weeks more, at the Empire, young Raleigh will arrive at Stanhope's dugout to find his school hero a nervous wreck whom war has driven to find courage in a bottle; the boy will conceal his disillusion, confide his great admiration to the gentle schoolmaster, Osborne; and will finally be carried into the dugout one morning with a piece of shell in his back. "Journey's End" is a bitter play, a play that hurts. But, somehow, when one recalls that thousands of such young men are going through it all again, even Mr. Sherriff's drama does not seem quite bitter enough. Even so, it definitely deserves to be seen.

'Journey's End'

Beginning Monday evening, Sept. 18, at the Empire Theater, Leonard Sillman presents the New York Drama Festival. First play, (Sept. 18 to 30), "Journey's End," by R. C. Sherriff, directed by Mr. Sillman, setting by Lemuel Ayers. Cast includes the following:

Captain Hardy ..... Hugh Rennie
Lieutenant Osborne ..... Reginald Mason
Private Mason ..... Victor Beecroft
2nd Lieutenant Raleigh ..... Jack Merivale
Captain Stanhope ..... Colin Keith-Johnston
2nd Lieutenant Trotter ..... A. P. Kaye

'Un Carnet de Bal' In Fine Arts Festival

"Mayerling," featuring Charles Boyer and Danielle Darrieux, ends today at the Fine Arts Theater making room for another French film, "Un Carnet de Bal" or "Life Dances On," which will be shown Wednesday and Thursday. In "Life Dances On" the cast includes Harry Baur, Marie Bell, Francoise Rosay, Louis Jouvet, Pierr-Richard Willm, Raimu, Pierre Blanchar, and Fernandel. The film was written and directed by Julien Duvivier. The film tells of a widow who seeks out the partners of her first ball to find how time has treated them.

Modern Museum to Show Art of Charles Sheeler

The Museum of Modern Art, 11 West Fifty-third Street, New York, announces that on Wednesday, Oct. 14, it will open to the public a large retrospective exhibition of the work of Charles Sheeler, American artist. The exhibition will show approximately a quarter-century of his work in oil, water color, drawing, and photography.

The exhibition will be composed of 44 oils, 60 water colors and drawings, 75 photographs, and a small group of industrial designs. It will fill most of the galleries on the second floor of the Museum and will remain on view through Nov. 1.

The Museum's current exhibition, "Art In Our Time," which has been seen by more than a thousand visitors a day since it opened on May 10, will remain on view in all galleries not devoted to the Sheeler exhibition.

Walter Seigal, CBS; Wide World; Talbot

Entertainers to Be Heard on the Radio

(1) Ona Munson and Edward G. Robinson of "Big Town" tonight; (2) Alice Marble, tennis champion, who sings this evening; (3) Walter O'Keefe of "Tuesday Night Party"; (4) Helen Chandler, in "Star Theater" play Wednesday night.

'Nurse Cavell' Friday, Miss Neagle in Person

The Keith Memorial Theater is planning a preview Friday evening at nine o'clock of "Nurse Edith Cavell" preceded by the personal appearance on the stage of Anna Neagle, star of the film, and Herbert Wilcox, producer and director of the picture. "Nurse Edith Cavell" is Miss Neagle's first Hollywood movie. She had starred in several English productions before coming to the United States, and she and Mr. Wilcox are now about to return to England.

There will be only one showing of "Nurse Edith Cavell." On Saturday, "Sherlock Holmes" and "When Tomorrow Comes" will resume their runs.

Chinese Paintings Shown To Aid War Relief Fund

By Dorothy Adlow

To aid the Chinese Government war relief fund, more than 100 paintings have been hung and offered for sale in an exhibition on view through this week at Horticultural Hall. This is not a routine display, for the pictures refer in subject and symbol to the struggle in present-day China. It is not uncommon in periods of strife for great artists to dedicate their talents to the needs of their comrades The brush can be used effectively as a weapon of propaganda, as an instrument of solace and inspiration, and as a marketable commodity. This exhibition is significant beyond the dollars it may earn for a worthy cause; it reveals a determined nation holding tenaciously to a heritage.

The exhibition consists of scrolls and panels of varying size. They were painted by Chang Shan-tse, who is reputed to be the most versatile artist in China today. He is here in Boston personally. Born in Szechuan, Chang Shan-tse learned the elements of Chinese painting from his mother, who was both an artist and poet. Toward the end of the last Dynasty, he became active in national politics. After the revolution in which he served as brigadier-general he served as administrator of districts of Mongolia. He now has given up political activities for painting and the promotion of schools and art galleries in Shanghai and Soochow. Some of the pictures shown were painted in collaboration with his brother, Ta-chien.

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The pictures were executed in accordance with Chinsee traditions of style familiar to Bostonians who are acquainted with the superb Chinese collection in the Museum of Fine Arts. The subjects relate to nature, to plant and animal and bird life, and to Chinese history and folklore.

The pictures are no mere ornaments for they are full of meaning and purpose. They aim to heighten national pride, inculcate bravery. They hark back to primeval legends, to ancient symbols which were rooted in fear and worship of nature. The animal, plant, and bird forms are invariably graceful, strong, and imposing. The mountains tower, the ledges project forcefully, the waters fall with elegance and grace. The Chinese painter has made an image of a theme modifying or enhancing it with line, color, rhythmic pattern, as he chooses. He is communicating an idea, not merely recording a visible object. The Chinese artist is an expressionist aiming to evoke the special quality of animation which distinguishes his subject.

The most common theme we note is the tiger. Tigers are the special hobby of Chang Shan-tse, and he is sometimes designated "Tiger Friend." He keeps a tiger in his garden as a pet and he watches its movements and moods. Familiarity with this uncommon pet has given the artist conviction to portray it in a multiplicity of ways. Mr. Chang informs the tiger with the energy that symbolizes China's fighting power. Chinese imagery from earliest times has been characterized by this contained energy, expending itself in an exuberant, mercurial fashion. While once the animal form was meant to embody great impalpable forces in nature, the symbolism for the artist of the twentieth century must be brought up-to-date, dealing with airplanes and mechanized warfare.

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Other animals are depicted with more calm but similar symbolism. The horse is the symbol of fidelity to one's country, the goat indicates fidelity to parents, the dog fidelity to one's master. The artist draws in the typical calligraphic manner, accepting obediently earlier native conventions in treatment of facial features, hands, drapery folds, vegetation. The artist is most realistic, however, in portraying the tiger.

It is interesting to compare the manner employed by Mr. Chang with that of artists in other countries. In Europe artists are less symbolical, more factual, bringing the horrors of war home through dramatic, literal portrayal. From the western point of view, Mr. Chang has taken old pictures and given them new names, making a few small readjustments to bring the traditional substance of pictures up-to-date. European artists aim to impart something which is peculiarly true of the twentieth century, its mechanization, mixed motives, and confusion.

Sims in 'Information Please'; Alice Marble to Sing on Air

Behind the Microphone

Walter O'Keefe and Sophie Tucker are the reserves called up tonight to compete with "Information Please." "Tuesday Night Party," their program is called, gets going at 8:30 over the Columbia network to WEEI. Mr. O'Keefe will do one of his song parodies on "Ten Cents a Dance." Miss Tucker will sing one of her songs from "Leave It to Me."

Edward G. Robinson begins a new "Steve Wilson" series as the racket-busting managing editor of the "Illustrated Press," CBS to WEEI, 8:30. Ona Munson of the stage is the new "Lorelei Kilbourne," society editor assistant to "Steve" in his "Big Town" crime crusade.

For novelty:

Alice Marble, America's first woman tennis player, singing; George Seldes, telling some more inside press stories, in "Inside Story," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8.

For fun:

P. Hal Sims, well-known sportsman, on the receiving end of Clifton Fadiman's questions in "Information Please," with regulars John Kieran, Franklin P. Adams, and Oscar Levant, NBC, Blue-WBZ, 8:30.

Music:

Nadia Reisenberg, pianist, soloist in Mozart's Concerto No. 2, with orchestra conducted by Alfred Wallenstein, in second of Mozart Concerto Series, MBS to WAAB, 8:30.

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Wednesday

Col. Lemuel Q. Stoopnagle, master of many a tricky invention, now puts the tricky question in a new "Quixie Doodle" contest he begins "emceeing" this night. MBS to WAAB, 8.

The "Star Theater," having gotten off to a flying start last week by a presentation of Maxwell Anderson's "Valley Forge," rides this week on "Saturday's Children," another Anderson play, CBS to WEEI, 9.

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Thursday

Americans will hear opening of special session of Congress called by President Roosevelt in radiocast today beginning at 12:45, daylight time. NBC Red and Blue are scheduled to carry the opening session which is available to WNAC and WBZ. Other major networks will undoubtedly carry it.

Drama:

"Columbia's Workshop Festival" concludes with Arthur Kober's "Now It's Summer," a Columbia-commissioned story by the author of "Having Wonderful Time," CBS-WEEI, 10.

For fun:

Lou Holtz telling more about "Sam Lapidus," in the next-to-last Vallee program, and more exotic songs and rhythms by Carmen Miranda, Brazilian entertainer, NBC-Red-WNAC, 8.

Music:

Joseph Schuster, first cellist of the Philharmonic, soloist in Boccherini's Concerto in B Flat for Cello and Orchestra, in Toronto Promenade Symphony concert; Reginald Stewart conducts program of Glinka's Overture to "Russian and Ludmilla"; Stewart's arrangement of Bach's "Little" Fugue in G Minor; Prelude and Liebestod, from Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9.

Dusolina Giannini, Metropolitan soprano, in "Music Hall," under the current care of Bob Burns, NBC-Red-WNAC, 10.

A. D. H.

Stage Notes

To October openings may now be added the new Jerome Kern musical, "Very Warm for May," which will begin a fortnight's engagement on Oct. 30. This makes two openings for the date, the other being Michael Todd's "The Hot Mikado," at the Boston Opera House. This latter is the item in a tabloid version of which Bill Robinson appeared at the World's Fair this summer.

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"Mamba" for Chicago

Ethel Waters is going on tour with "Mamba's Daughters" as was more or less expected last spring. The company will begin its journeys in Chicago on Oct. 2 under the banner of Guthrie McClintic. With only two exceptions the company will be the same as that seen in New York.

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'Philadelphia Story' Statistics

The Theater Guild's production of Philip Barry's comedy, "The Philadelphia Story" reached its 200th performance at the Shubert Theater in New York with last evening's performance. Monday night also began the twenty-sixth consecutive week in New York. Five and one-half weeks were spent on tour preliminary to the New York opening on March 28.

Averaging $20,000 a week since its New York debut, the play has grossed $500,000 at the Shubert. The $130,712 taken in at the box office while on tour brings the grand total to $630,712.

In Philadelphia early this year a gross of $54,000 was reported for the two-week engagement at the Chestnut Street Opera House. Every record for a legitimate attraction in the Opera House was broken during the second week, when the gross exceeded $30,000 for nine performances. The highest up to that time had been held by Eva Le Gallienne with $29,000 for nine performances in "Alice in Wonderland."

The play will also establish a record for its author, when, with the Saturday matinee of Oct. 14 it will have been given 230 times, surpassing Mr. Barry's previous mark set by "Holiday." "Holiday," produced in 1928, was given 229 times.

Canada Calls Off Drama Festival

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—Canada's Little Theater movement will be without a national competition this season for the first time since 1932. The Dominion Drama Festival which was to be held in the Capital next spring, will not take place. Such festivities, it is felt, would be unsuitable under war conditions.

At the same time, the executive feels that local groups would serve a useful purpose in continuing their usual activities, by providing entertainment and diversion necessary in wartime.

Since its founding in 1932 by the Earl of Bessborough, then Governor General, the drama festival each year has climaxed the amateur theatrical season. It has provided stimulus to amateur actors and to Canadian playwrights.

About 100 local drama groups compete each year in the preliminary contests held in each of the 12 regions into which the country is divided for festival purposes. Then these winners are judged in a final contest held in a selected city each year. Last April London, Ont., entertained the competitors.

The Bessborough Challenge trophy is the highest award in the festival, for the best production in English or French without restriction as to type or author. Two other trophies are given to the best productions in English and French, exclusive of the chief winner. The special prizes go to the writer of the best Canadian play, regardless of the quality of its presentation, and to the best presentation of a Canadian play.

'Golden Boy' Sept. 28; Heiftez Film Delayed

Movie bookings like those of the stage are subject to change. It now appears that "Golden Boy," film from Clifford Odets' play of the same name, will be coming to the State and Orpheum on Thursday, Sept. 28. The Jascha Heifetz picture, "They Shall Have Music," which had been slated for that date, has now been held back until later in the season.

"Golden Boy" was directed by Rouben Mamoulian and the cast includes Barbara Stanwyck, Adolphe Menjou, and William Holden.

'Journey's End' Resumes

Vandamm

Jack Merivale Colin Keith-Johnston

As Raleigh and Captain Stanhope in the revival of Sherriff's play which opened Monday night at the Empire Theater.

Autumn Show at Lyme

Old Lyme, Conn.

Consisting principally of the summer's output of its painters, sculptors and print makers, the Lyme Art Association's Autumn showing of member artists' work will be open to the public daily through Sept. 24. The display is the group's final exhibition of the year. It offers a wide variety of media, ranging from miniatures to large oils. It is a show of decided contrasts with respect to both subject and approach. And it has been placed with a thoughtfulness that does credit to the group's exhibition committee.

One has been accustomed to find a preponderance of landscapes in Lyme shows. These are still present in ample number, but they are interspersed with an unusual series of figure paintings and portraits. Especially notable as to both construction and subject interest are such striking canvases as "The Visitor," by Ivan G. Olinsky; "Countess Karoly," by Abram Poole; Will Howe Foote's "Nancy," and William Chadwick's "The White Glove."

Other portraits which deserve special mention include Frederick L. Sexton's "Fritz;" George Burr's "Blonde in Red;" Guy Wiggins' "Frieda in Red"—a brunette by contrast; "Granddaughter," by Charles Vezin; Tosca's "Josephine," and "The Jade Earring," from the brush of Harry L. Hoffman.

Among figure painting nothing could be placed in greater opposition than Eugene Higgins' rugged "Workmen Resting" and Platt Hubbard's lithe conception titled "Carmen." The genre subjects run the scale of New England life, from Gregory Smith's "Monday" and "Winter Feed" to a meeting house item, "Sunday," by Will Taylor. Margaret Cooper, James Goodwin McManus, and Bertram Bruestle paint true Yankee homesteads with flavor, and Winfield Scott Clime is at his best in "Winter Evening." There is much that is amusing in approach, such as Poole's decidedly modern "Crazy House" and Gertrude Nason's equally current "Auction."

Leading a field which embraces some hundred landscapes in many sizes are Ogden M. Pleissner's "River Valley," Louis Paul Dessar's "Month of June," William S. Robinson's "Spring Blossoms," Lucien Abram's "Garden in Lyme," and Frank V. DuMond's "Salmon Fisher." A memorial number, "Rugged New England," by the late George M. Bruestle, is in that artist's most characteristic style.

In the new Goodwin wing are some wood and line engravings by Thomas W. Nason, including his especially appealing "Tranquility;" water colors, pastels, and prints by artists already noticed for their work in oils; portraits by Elinor Lathrop Sears; a handsome paper by Mary Roberts Ebert, and group of miniatures by Lydia Longacre.

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Boston School Board Increases Kindergarten Roll

Roughly a hundred Boston youngsters barred from kindergarten this year because they weren't old enough will be allowed to enter as a result of action of the Boston School Committee.

The Committee had decreed previously that a child must be 4 years and 6 month old by Sept. 1 in order to enter. At its meeting yesterday it relaxed the ruling and voted to admit those reaching the stated age before September 7, the day school opened.

Superintendent of Schools Arthur L. Gould estimates this will swell the kindergarten enrollment by about 100, and will also allow about 100 now in the kindergarten to be promoted to the first grade. The new date was recommended by Dr. Patrick J. Folley.

In a seven-hour session enlivened by verbal fireworks and shouting, the Committee reviewed the discussion of last Spring concerning activities of the American Students Union in Boston High Schools. Committeeman Joseph Lee charged Robert B. Masterson, headmaster of the Roxbury Memorial High School for Boys with preventing the admission of a graduate to college through a confidential report he issued when asked for a recommendation.

The graduate was alleged to have been a member of the disbanded unit of the American Students Union, which it is alleged Mr. Masterson had criticized. After discussion of the charges, and testimony by Mr. Masterson, the committe voted its confidence in him. Mr. Lee refrained from voting.

Bridges Favors Lengthy Session

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 19 (AP)—Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire declared to interviewers here yesterday that "Congress must stay in session until the end of the war, if the American people are to remain the masters of their own destiny." "In a critical situation like this, involving the issue of war or peace, the power to make decisions should not be conferred on any one man, no matter who he is," Senator Bridges added.

He also asserted he did not believe "any state of emergency exists in this country and I want to find out by what authority the President proclaims such a state. Also, I want to know what motives there are behind his proclamation."

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Sept. 20

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
	Shortwave	
3:30	WRUL (W1XAL)	11.79mc
6:00	WRUL (W1XAL)	11.79mc
11:00	WRUL (W1XAL)	11.73mc

Where Education Spreads Its Growing Mantle

Fairchild Aerial Surveys from M. I. T.

Air View of the Campus of Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge

Next Monday the campus of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, now practically deserted, will swarm with students and today's silent corridors will re-echo to tramp of feet and the happy calls and salutes of classmates that mark Registration Day.

One thing the new students will have to do is to orient themselves on the extensive campus. The accompanying aerial photo may assist Bostonians also to visualize the Institute's land holdings across the Charles, and even in the Charles, for the air view includes the Tech boathouse along the river driveway.

At the lower left of the photograph, within the broken white line which encircles the campus buildings, the Graduate House stands just beyond the Memorial Drive underpass at Massachusetts Avenue and Harvard Bridge.

Directly behind the Graduate House is another apartment building, Bexley Hall, which will be used for staff residences and quarters for married graduate students. Circling clockwise with the white line (upper left) is the Institute's welding laboratory, power house and maintenance buildings, then the high voltage electrostatic generator (upper right, within the line), and the former athletic field on which a new swimming pool is under construction.

Next among the fringe of buildings stand two undergraduate dormitories, with Walker Memorial in front, on the Drive. Just beyond, on the Drive, is the residence of Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of the Institute, inside the arm of the "L" formed by the Senior House.

The large connected unit in the center of the encircling line is the main educational group of the Institute.

Auto Allowance in Vermont Protested by State Workers

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 19—State employees who protested vigorously the reduction from five to four cents in the amount paid for operation of private automobiles on Vermont official business, now justify their protests by pointing to figures released by the motor vehicle department showing operation costs for patrol vehicles to be 3.13 cents a mile. In particular, they call attention to the statement made by Chief Inspector Elmer Marsh which said the low cost is mainly accounted for by savings made by the State in purchasing gasoline, oil, equipment, insurance and registration "of which most individuals cannot avail themselves."

The one-cent slash in mileage rate for operation of privately owned cars was made by State Auditor Benjamin Gates in midsummer. It was approved by Governor Aiken, and immediately went into effect in the face of strong opposition. Auditor Gates in part based his decision for a reduction on the previous year's operating costs of State-owned patrol cars. This cost last year was 2.9 cents a mile. The protestants had claimed that not enough was allowed by Auditor Gates' figures for depreciation, insurance and repairs. Nor had he taken into consideration, they said, the higher costs of gasoline and oil when purchased at retail. The new figures (3.13) prove it, they said.

The increased cost a mile for the 911,038 miles of Vermont roads patrolled was due, Inspector Marsh said, to the larger amount charged to depreciation, operation of 12 larger, more expensive cars and expenditures during the first six months of the year for repairs and new equipment for 25 of the original cars which were not traded in until last December.

State-owned cars bought gasoline at the contract price of 11.2 cents per gallon at State garages and oil of the 35-cent grade for 17.5 cents per quart. Registration was $10 per car, or about half what it would cost a private individual. Full insurance coverage for the fleet was bought by the State at a substantial reduction.

Disgruntled State employees who operate their cars on official business, contend that the State's own figures prove conclusively that the four cents a mile allowed them does not permit them to break even financially.

Station WRUL

For Wednesday, Sept. 20

(11.73mc-25.6m)

10:00 p. m.—Understanding Music: Dr. Donald J. Grout, Harvard University.

10:30 p. m.—Looking Starwards: Dr. Loring B. Andrews: "More About Mars."

Forest Officials Report on Tree Planting in N. E.

Upwards of 2,250,000 trees were planted in the New England States last year under the Federal-State co-operation plan provided by the Clarke-McNary Law, it was reported yesterday by United States Forest Service officials.

The Clarke-McNary Law provides for Federal matching of State allotments of funds for fire protection work in forests and for the furnishing of tree seedlings to farmers. The tree seedlings are distributed at cost, or less, by State forestry agencies in order to encourage farm forestry.

Among the advantages of tree planting reported by New England farmers are savings in fuel resulting from sheltering of houses by trees and savings in feed when trees are planted as windbreaks around feed lots.

In Massachusetts last year, 22,449 trees were planted for windbreaks and shelterbelts under this plan, and 725,851 for wood production. Maine farmers planted 6,070 and 115,330, respectively. In New Hampshire, the figures were 8,041 and 746,071, in Connecticut 1,351 and 133,749, while in Vermont none were used for windbreaks and shelterbelts and 476,065 were planted for wood production.

The number of trees planted under this program in all parts of the United States was 55,359,000. The percentage used for windbreaks and shelterbelts ranged from 1 per cent in Florida to 100 per cent in Wyoming.

Peabody House Resumes Courses

Opportunities for boys and girls to study radio, chemistry, physics, engineering, aeronautics and biology in the laboratory of the Elizabeth Peabody House were announced today. Continuing classes in this field started 12 years ago.

Boys and girls between the ages of 7 to 18 interested in such classes were asked to register today and the next few days at the Elizabeth Peabody House, 357 Charles Street. The study of sciences is under the general supervision of H. Henry Platt, director of the natural science department at the settlement.

Activities will include experimentation in laboratories, trips to industrial plants and to museums, workshop courses in collaboration with local college and scientific institutions, monthly radio broadcasts, a photographic salon, science congress, 6th annual Science Fair, and similar features which give members practical experience in the application of natural science to their everyday lives.

Statler HANDY TOWELS for HOUSEHOLD USE
Softer, more absorbent

N. H. League of Women Voters Plans Neutrality Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISTOL, N. H., Sept. 19—Neutrality will be the topic of discussion when the New Hampshire League of Women Voters gathers at Pasquaney Inn here for its annual fall conference on Sept. 26, according to an announcement from Mrs. Charles W. Adams, Jr., of Franklin, State President of the League.

The New Hampshire League has given its endorsement to the following statement on the world situation:

"War has come to Europe. At its end will come America's opportunity to help. Whatever way war ends, the United States should be prepared to help with peace plans that include a workable system of collective security against more war. If the war ends in extinction of free self-governing people, the United States should be prepared to show the way back again. It is not too soon for our people to make themselves ready for their role.

"Twenty years ago the League of Women Voters dedicated itself to the proposition that with the people themselves lies responsibility for American democracy. Nearly as long ago, it recognized that war can be abolished only through international co-operation in which our country must bear a part.

"A year ago at the crisis of that time the League foresaw that it must speedily increase its own influence in order to help make a success of our democracy so that in a world in which democracy is on the defensive, our country might serve as an example and a hope to other people. Thus it was that a year ago the League ordered 'more speed ahead.' It made special plans for more members and more money and it called these plans 'Expansion.'

"Now that the war has come, we must maintain our speed and push our plans faster than ever. We must increase our efforts."

Maine's Potato Center Votes to Become a City

PRESQUE ISLE, Maine (AP)—Presque Isle, which became a town 80 years ago, has decided to become a city.

Voters in a special election Sept. 18 balloted 452 to 131 to accept an incorporation act passed by the State legislature. The act will become effective January 1, 1940.

The Aroostook County potato center has a population slightly in excess of 7,000.

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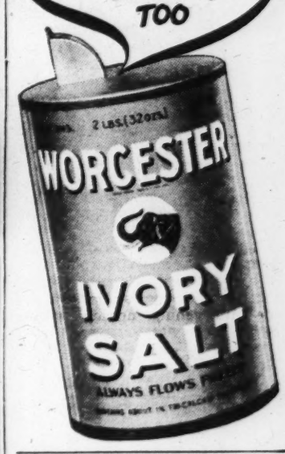

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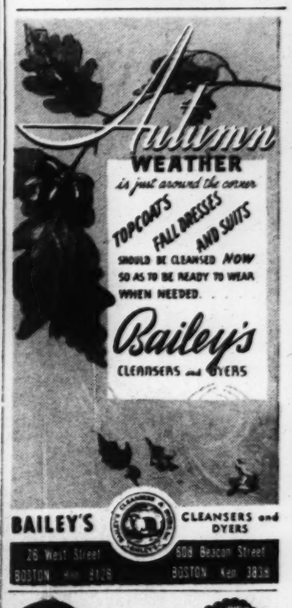

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The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Boston Hour	Gene Krupa's Orch.	"The O'Neills"	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Exploring Music"	Gene Krupa's Orch.	War news; Ella Fitzgerald's Orchestra	Ireene Wicker, songs	Children's Program
5:30 "March of Games"	"Variations"; music		Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Dance Interlude"	"Little Orphan Annie"	Frank Ryan's talk	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:15 Safe driving talk	News; sport talk	Frankie Frisch	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Sport comment	"Dinner Dance Music"	Talk; music	News Service	Sport reports
6:45 Talk; war news	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports reports	Sport reports
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	Sec. Harold L. Ickes	Venetian Serenaders
7:15 Jimmie Fidler	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	John B. Kennedy	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service
7:30 Helen Menken in "Second Husband"	"Name Three"; Fred Cole's quiz	Dramatized news "G-Men in Action"	"The Green Hornet" "The Green Hornet"	Stan Brown's Orch. Military Digest
8:00 "Big Town"; with Edw. G. Robinson	"The Inside Story"; drama; interviews	Johnny Green's Orch.; dramatic sketch	"20th Century Serenade"; recording	"Sing Song Time" Studio speaker
8:15 Tuesday Night "Party"; War news	"Information, Please"; questions and answers.	Eugene Conley, tenor; concert orchestra	Mozart Concerto Series: piano; orchestra	Leo Mack's Orchestra WMEX Camera Club
9:00 "We, the People"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra.	Frank Crumit; Julia Sanderson; quiz	Recorded talks Edwin C. Hill	Variety Hour, Jan Antonio, director
9:15 "We, the People"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra.		"Success Session"	Variety Hour, Jan Antonio, director
9:30 Bob Crosby and his orchestra; soloists	Dramatic program	"Fibber McGee and Molly"; music	"Success Session"	
9:45	Dramatic program			
10:00 Hal Kemp's Orchestra; soloists	War news; talk by Howard Coonley	"Mr. District Attorney"; dramatic sketch	Mickey Alpert's Orch. News Service	Stan Brown's Orch Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:30 H. V. Kaltenborn	"If I Had the Chance"	"Uncle Walter's Dog-House"; drama; music	Morton Gould's Orch.	News Service
10:45 M. Loring, songs	interviews		Pop concert	Venetian Serenaders
11:00 Forecast; news	News; sports weather	News Service	Bill Carlsen's Orch	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Bill Carlsen's Orch.	Al Sack's Orchestra
11:30 C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	Jose Martinez's Orch
11:45 C. Calloway's Orch.	Abe Lyman's Orch	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	News Service

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"
7:15 Top o' the Morning	Tony, Juanita, Buddy	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Red River Dave"	"Morning Watch"	
8:00 News from Europe	War news; music	News Service	"Eight Bells"	News and music
8:15 "Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Local news; weather	"Musical Almanac"	News and music
8:30 "Dandy Man"	"Vocal Vogues"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythms"	News and music
8:45 "The Women's Page"	"The Woman Buys"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythms"	News and music
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; talk; music	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Piano Lessons"
9:15 "Meet the Dixons"	"As You Like It"	Organ recital	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30 "Hits and Encores"	"Breakfast Club"	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	"Julia Blake"; sketch	"Musical Early Edition"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 "Kitty Kelly"; sk.	"Home Forum"	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian Melodies
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Harvey and Dell"	"John's Other Wife"	Poetry and organ	Scandinavian Melodies
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Jack Berch's Boys	"Just Plain Bill"	"Melody String"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"We Women"	"Woman in White"; sk.	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 War news; talk	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss, interviews	Angus Ross, songs
11:15 "Brenda Curtis"	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	News; "Hits and Bits"	Concert pianist
11:30 'Big Sister'; sketch	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Eugene Conley, tenor	"Road of Life"; sketch	"Boston Town"	News Service
12:00 "Joyce Jordan"	News; talk; "Checkerboard Time"; songs	War news; music	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Girl Marries"	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian music program	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Sports; weather; tide
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm and	News Service	Women's Club News	"Pages From the Classical Album"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	Home Hour	"Don Artiste," pianist	"The Happy Gang"	
1:30 "Road of Life"	News Service	Marjorie Mills Hour	Dance Music	"Pages From the Classical Album"
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Vaughn De Leath, songs	
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Roy Shield Revue	"Betty and Bob"	Sport reports	"Musical Mailbox"
2:15 Dramatic sketch	Roy Shield Revue	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport comment	"Musical Mailbox"
2:30 "Your Family"	Yom Kippur program;	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	"Scrapbook Stories"	Evelyn Cornett, songs
2:45 "Siesta"	talks; music	Hymns of All Churches	Sport comment	News Service
3:00 News Service	"Pour of Us"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Red Sox - St. Louis baseball game	Sport reports
3:15 "About Us"	"Favorite Waltzes"; soloists; orchestra	"Ma Perkins"; sketch		Sport reports
3:30 War news; music		Pepper Young's Family	Boston Red Sox - St. Louis baseball game	Sport reports
3:45 "Swing Serenade"	News; weather	"Guiding Light"; sketch		Sport reports
4:00 Sport comment	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Boston Red Sox - St. Louis baseball game	Sport reports
4:15 Sport comment	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; serial		Sport reports
4:30 Charles Hector's	Club Matinee; variety	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Boston Red Sox - St. Louis baseball game	Sport reports
4:45 Orchestra	Club Matinee; news	"Midstream"; sketch		Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Reggie Childs' Orch.	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Sports reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Men and Books"	Reggie Childs' Orch.	War news; music	Ireene Wicker, songs	"White Brigade"
5:30 S. Hickman, songs	Dixieland Band	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:45 Scattergood Baines	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Frank Ryan, comment	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliot, songs	News; sports	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports comment	Dinner Dance	Talk; music	News Service	Sport comment
6:45 Talk; war news	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	William Green	"Venetian Serenaders"
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	European news summary	Talk; music	News Service
7:30 "Summer Colony"	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"	Stan Brown's Orchestra
7:45 Buddy Clark; orch.	Bob Brown, sportscast	"Names in the News"	Dramatic sketch	"Harper Sisters"
8:00 "Honolulu Bound"; comedy; music	"Midweek Function"; swing recordings;	"One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch	Dance music Dance music	Housing talk Studio speaker
8:30 Paul Whiteman's Orch.; war news	"Hobby Lobby"; Dave Elman, m. c.; guests	Tommy Dorsey's Orch. vocalists	Yom Kippur services Yom Kippur services	Leo Mack's Orchestra "Prairie Pals"
9:00 Helen Chandler; Douglas Montgomery in "Saturday's Children"	"Night Was Made for Living"; drama "Night Was Made for Living" drama	"What's My Name"; quiz program George Jessel's Celebrities program	Concert Orchestra Edwin C. Hill Percy Faith's Music Percy Faith's Music	"Pages From the Classical Album" "Pages From the Classical Album"
10:00 Concert Orchestra	War news; Maurice Spitalny's Orchestra	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	Raymond Gram Swing News Service	Stan Brown's Orchestra Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:15 Concert Orchestra	Network sports	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	"Romance in Rhythm"	News Service
10:30 Concert Orchestra	Network sports		"Romance in Rhythm"	"Venetian Serenaders"
10:45 W. W. Van Kirk				
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sports; weather	News Service	Johnnie Davis' Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Sports; music	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Johnnie Davis' Orch.	Ben Pollack's Orchestra
11:30 Bob Chester's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	The Majestics' orch.
11:45 Bob Chester's Orch.	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	News Service

SOME OF OUR Popular Everyday SAVINGS

Popular Cereals
CORN FLAKES, WHEAT PUFFS, RICE PUFFS — WHITE SPRAY, YOUR CHOICE PKG. 5¢
WHEATIES pkg. 10¢
CREAM OF WHEAT pkg. 23¢
WHEATENA pkg. 21¢
GRAPE NUTS pkg. 16¢
ROLLED OATS — WHITE SPRAY 3 lb. pkg. 15¢
QUAKER OATS — QUICK or REGULAR 20 oz. pkg. 8¢

Canned Meats
HORMEL SPAM 12 oz. tin 25¢
HORMEL SPICED HAM 12 oz. tin 25¢
PRUDENCE CORNED BEEF HASH 16 oz. tin 17¢
R & R CHICKEN Boned 6 oz. tin 39¢
ELMWOOD CHICKEN 6 oz. tin 35¢
EVR-REDY CHICKEN FRICASSEE 14 oz. tin 29¢
SILVER SKILLET CORNED BEEF HASH 2 16 oz. tins 25¢
LIBBY'S CORNED BEEF 12 oz. tin 18¢

For Saturday Night
BAKED BEANS FINAST 2 38 oz. tins 23¢
FINAST KETCHUP Fancy 2 14 oz. bots 25¢
BROWN BREAD FINAST 2 16 oz. tins 23¢
SPAGHETTI FINAST All Cooked 2 16 oz. tins 13¢
FRIEND'S BEANS 2 23 oz. tins 25¢
B & M BEANS 2 23 oz. tins 25¢
PORK AND BEANS RICHMOND 16 oz. tin 5¢
SWEET RELISH TIMBER LAKE 16 oz. jar 19¢

Household Supplies
LUX FLAKES lge. pkg. 21¢
OXYDOL 2 lge. pkgs. 39¢
OAKITE 11 oz. pkg. 10¢
IVORY SOAP med. bar 5¢
OCTAGON SOAP 4 bars 17¢
WHITE SOAP FLOATING 3 bars 10¢
PALMOLIVE SOAP 3 bars 17¢
OLD DUTCH CLEANSER 3 tins 20¢

MILD CHEESE — WHOLE MILK Aged Just Right — LB. 19¢
CRAB MEAT — GEISHA or CHATKA Fancy Imported — NO. ½ TIN 23¢
BISQUICK — Ideal for All Kinds of Fruit Shortcakes — 2½ LB. PKG. 28¢
APPLE SAUCE — FINAST — 2 NO. 2 TINS 15¢
NESTLE'S SEMI-SWEET CHOCOLATE — 2 7 OZ. BARS 25¢
CUT-RITE WAX PAPER — 125 FT. ROLL 15¢ — 40 FT. ROLL 5¢
MAZOLA — A National Favorite — QT. TIN 39¢ — PINT TIN 21¢
OLIVE OIL — Absolutely Pure Virgin Olive Oil — ½ PT. TIN 25¢
SALAD DRESSING — BELMONT — QT. JAR 25¢
PANCAKE FLOUR — WHITE SPRAY — 20 OZ. PKG. 5¢
RUMFORD BAKING POWDER — 6 OZ. TIN 12¢ — 12 OZ. TIN 19¢
ROYAL BAKING POWDER — 6 OZ. TIN 17¢ — 12 OZ. TIN 31¢
DOLE'S PINEAPPLE JUICE — 18 OZ. TIN 10¢ — 46 OZ. TIN 23¢
PURITY SALT — Free Running — 1½ LB. PKG. 3¢
EVANGELINE MILK — 4 TALL TINS 25¢
BAKING CHOCOLATE — FINAST — ½ LB. CAKE 10¢
CRYSTALINE SALT — 2 2 LB. CTNS. 13¢
RINSO — 2 LGE. PKGS. 39¢
CRISCO — 3 LB. TIN 49¢ — 1 LB. TIN 18¢
SPRY — 3 LB. TIN 49¢ — 1 LB. TIN 18¢
HABITANT PEA SOUP — 3 10½ OZ. TINS 17¢
DAINTY JELL or PUDDING — 3 PKGS. 10¢
MAYONNAISE — FINAST — ½ PT. JAR 10¢ — PINT JAR 17¢

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

St. Louis Nine Is 58 Games Behind Leading Yankees—Northeastern Linemen

Cellar-Dwelling Browns May Be Problem to League

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Fred Haney and the St. Louis Browns reached the 100-game mark before the Yankees. The Haney associates, however, are going in the opposite direction. With 100 defeats and only 40 triumphs, the Brownies today were an unbelievable 58 games behind the four-time American League titleholders and so deep in the cellar that the mere thought of sunlight must make them blink.

What can be done to lift the morale and playing strength of the westerners before next season is a mystery. When the club signaled its intention of finishing last several weeks ago, President Don Barnes announced a bonus system, whereby each player would profit according to the number of notches the team rose in the standing. But nothing happened. At least, nothing to relieve Barnes of his money. Instead of shifting into high, the Browns remained in reverse—and stepped on the gas.

Poor Attendance

As a matter of cold fact, the St. Louis club presents a problem for the entire league. When a visiting club moves into Sportsman's Park for a series, it hardly earns enough to pay the meal checks of its men. Only a banner week end will clear the hotel bill and transportation expenses. Recently a box score showed 400 paid to see one of Haney's exhibitions, but newspaper men attending insist that the actual count was 263. Like the Red Sox of a few years back, the Browns offer a situation which involves seven other outfits, as well.

Some of the Brownie players, it is believed, are making an effort at spirit and hustle, but apparently it is no use. In a recent game with Cleveland, Myril Hoag was charged with loafing in the outfield and indifference at the plate, and Haney immediately slapped a fine on him. Fining has been one of Haney's pet hobbies all year. Hoag, however, contended that he was not angry at the club or the manager, but declared he "was sore at himself."

Newsom Missed

There must be more power within St. Louis ranks than is suggested by the American League standing. Hoag, George McQuinn, Harlond Clift and Chet Laabs can furnish fair momentum in the batter's box. Or they should. On the defensive side, the club is by no means the poorest in the circuit. When unofficial averages were last released, the Haneys stood fourth, headed only by the Yankees, White Sox and Red Sox. The paramount need, of course, is bigger and better pitching. Haney assured himself of perpetual grief in this department when he traded Buck Newsom to Detroit. Buck won 20 games in 1938 and was insurance against losing streaks.

The Browns remain at Fenway Park for single games tomorrow and Thursday, and on Friday the Philadelphia Athletics come in for a trio over the week end. On Tuesday of next week the Yankees, in the process of making ready for the World Series, play a double-header here with the Red Sox and on the following day the two teams close the 1939 Boston American League campaign. The Sox finish out the schedule with two games in both Washington and New York.

The locals were below normal in several spots at the start of the St. Louis series this afternoon. Manager Joe Cronin's status was in doubt, although he may get back into the game before the Browns leave town for the last time. Vosmik, Peacock and Doerr are walking around with injuries, and of course Jimmy Foxx will not appear in uniform again this season.

Terrier Games Shifted Intown From Riverside

A last-minute shift finds Boston University playing all its home football games this coming fall in Boston, rather than three at Nickerson Field as planned last spring, according to an announcement by Dr. John M. Harmon, Director of Athletics.

The schedule released sometime ago had Franklin and Marshall, Oct. 7; Upsala, Oct. 21; and Manhattan, Nov. 4, listed for the William E. Nickerson Recreation Field. In the past few weeks, difficulties have arisen due largely to the fact that state operation of a new viaduct along the property has prevented the University from having the field in condition for any home games.

With this as the situation, the Franklin and Marshall game was moved to Fenway Park, while the games with Upsala and Manhattan will be played at National League Field.

Another last-minute change has resulted in the shifting of the date of the Western Maryland game. Instead of Oct. 28 as previously scheduled, it has been moved to Oct. 27 and will be played as a night game at Baltimore.

Tomorrow's Baseball

By the Associated Press

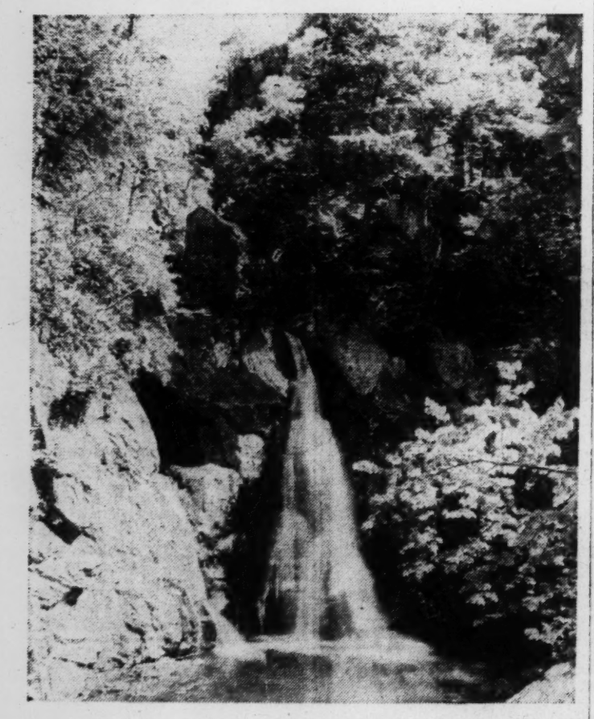
National League

Boston at Pittsburgh (2); Philadelphia at Cincinnati, New York at Chicago, Brooklyn at St. Louis.

American League

Cleveland at Washington, Detroit at Philadelphia, Chicago at New York, St. Louis at Boston.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. ST. LOUIS
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub. 2195

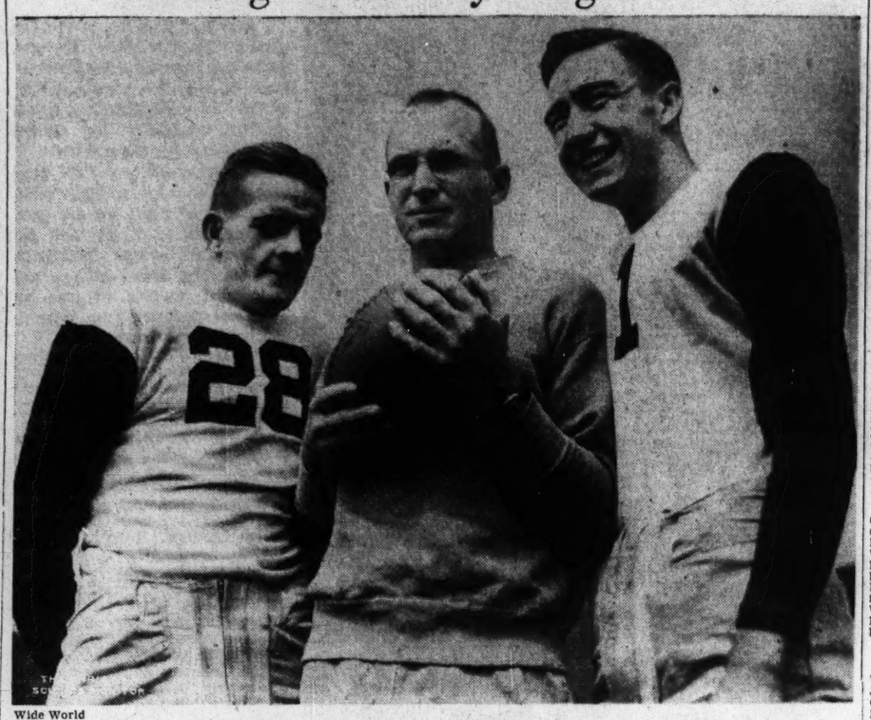


Now mellow nature welcomes vacationists

Blue haze of Indian summer, olive-tan fields and fairways, yellow canopies overhead, jeweled waters—golden, sleepy afternoons; crisp, indigo evenings. Woodsmoke in the outside air, while inside the cheery gleam of flaming logs invites recountings and confidences. You who will vacation this autumn will find a number of choice vacation ideas being presented by advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor.

READ THE HOTEL, RESORT, AND TRAVEL ADVERTISING IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Aiming for the Ivy League Title



Wide World

PHILADELPHIA—Frank Reagan, quarterback, Philadelphia; Head Coach George Munger and Capt. Harlan Gustafson of Norristown, Pa., (left to right) talk things over as the squad reported for the opening day's drill on Museum Field. Penn will play Harvard at the Stadium (Boston) Oct. 21.

Brown Prepares For First Game With R. I. Rams

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 19—Coach "Tuss" McLaughry drove his most promising Brown squad of several years, 45 strong, into the second week of triple sessions yesterday, with heavy emphasis on contact scrimmage as the Bears sharpened their claws for their initial test with Rhode Island State, Saturday, Sept. 30.

As throughout last week, the morning was devoted to grass drills, kicking, and dummy scrimmage, the afternoon, for the most part to contact scrimmage, and the evening to blackboard drills.

Sophs Sparkle

With the prevailing cooler weather much more to their liking, the Bears moved through their paces with plenty of zip, as several sophomores continued to sparkle.

Ernie Savignano, of Newton, Mass., former Morristown ace, shaped up like real varsity timber in the blocking back post, taking care of the defensive ends and secondary with unerring regularity.

At center, Sophomore Bill Crooker of Malden, Mass., is waging a merry four-cornered fight with Leon Tracy of West Hartford, Conn., Walt Mullen of Springfield, Mass., and Hank Kaczowka of Pawtucket, R. I., all hold-overs from a year ago.

Thus far, Crooker and Tracy have proved very strong defensively, with both boys evincing hard-working qualities and monopolizing the tackles on close line plays.

McLaughry at Tailback

Capt. John McLaughry has been operating for the most part from the tailback position and may remain there, if a sufficiently capable blocking back is uncovered to take over the blocking post he filled so well last year. As a ball carrier, Captain McLaughry is a hard-running 200-pound dynamo, particularly effective on power plays.

Lou Duesing of Dumont, N. J., and Bronislaw Stepczyk of Chicopee, Mass., both 1938 lettermen, are still among the leading contenders for two of the three open varsity backfield berths. Duesing saw considerable action a year ago as a blocker and may draw the first-string assignment at that post. Stepczyk is primarily a line-splitter, with a tremendous amount of leg drive.

Yesterday the Bears had their first real scrimmage, and McLaughry, Duesing, Stepczyk and Blount worked as a unit in the starting offensive backfield. McLaughry scored a touchdown as the squad carried scoring plays through to completion.

In their first major conflict, the Bears will clash with Colgate at Hamilton, N. Y., Oct. 14 after a two-year lapse in the series, which was Brown's Thanksgiving Day game for several years.

Following the Rhode Island State game the Bears will meet Amherst Oct. 7.

Long Game

ST. JOHNS, Quebec, Sept. 19 (CP)—When it comes to long baseball games, Lachine and St. Johns can put in their claim to fame. In a Richelieu League play-off game recently the two Montreal teams played a 3-3 tie, halted after 22 innings by darkness.

John Pomorski, former major and International League hurler, went the distance for Lachine, allowing 14 hits, while Dave Lambton, who pitched for St. Johns, gave up only 11.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox	W	L	Bees	W	L
Wagner	2	1	Posedel	15	11
Grove	14	4	Lannings	5	5
Heving	11	3	Barnicle	1	1
Ostermueller	11	5	Fette	10	10
Dickman	7	3	Errickson	5	5
Bagby	5	3	Morgan	1	1
Lefebvre	1	1	Sullivan	6	7
Auker	9	10	MacFayden	8	12
Galehouse	8	10	Turner	4	9
Wilson	8	11	Frankhouse	0	2
			Callahan	0	0
			Early	0	1

Note of Optimism Struck On New Hampshire Hopes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Sept. 19—A note of optimism was struck by George Sauer, head coach of University of New Hampshire football teams, as he ranked his Wildcats "ahead of last year" in preseason training.

Sauer's optimism is founded for the most part in the spirit of the squad, which despite the warm spell which struck New England, has kept the players in high gear. The coach's statements today also placed a high rating on the forward wall, where 10 lettermen are battling against likely looking sophomores for positions.

Haynes Returns

Adding strength to the line was the late return of Harry Haynes, veteran guard from Rye. Other lettermen listed in the forward ranks are Creeley Buchanan, Cambridge, Mass.; Ario Piretti, Barre, Vermont, and Jim Russell, Milton, Mass., guards; Mat Flaherty, Derry and Portland, Maine, Tom Johnson, Arlington, Mass., and Bob Onnela, Newport, tackles; Steve Lampson, Ipswich, Mass., and Fred Winterbottom, Bethlehem, ends; and Ed Burtt, Hancock, center.

A decided threat to regular guards has been made in the person of Stan Poplawski of Manchester. State weight-lifting champion for the last two years in the 181-pound class, Poplawski was a concern to offensive backs in scrimmage today as he broke through the line on nearly every play to down the ball-carrier from behind.

Sophomores Rated

Sophomores rated as strong candidates are Tony Budzianowski of Portsmouth; Ray Doyle of Newburyport, Mass.; William Marshall of Nashua; Don Mueller of Saugus, Mass.; and Tony Touart of Boston, Mass.

Blackboards made a morning show yesterday as Sauer and his assistants outlined new plays and reviewed old. Theory was put into practice in a slam-bang afternoon scrimmage, the most intensive drill of the training camp.

Possible Combination

A possible backfield combination was listed by Sauer as he watched scrimmage. In the position of fullback would be Clarence Parker, junior triple threat from Claremont, while Ed Sauer of Lincoln, Neb., would hold down the wingback spot. Sophomores were named to the remaining positions, headed by Dick Gordon of Portland, Maine, at blocking back. Harold Hall, Attleboro, Mass., Stacey Clark, Marblehead, Mass., and Phil Richards, Exeter, would alternate as ball carriers.

"This combination, although light, would give us plenty of speed," the coach said, "and there would be a fine possibility that any of those boys might break away for a long run. However, that backfield is far from final, and may be changed greatly for the opening game with Colby."

Upstate Football

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 19 (AP)—No matter how their favorites fare, upstate college football fans are in for many flag-waving week ends in their own backyards this fall.

Almost a full schedule has been arranged by upstate's big three—Cornell, Colgate and Syracuse—within easy driving distance.

Two of the three, Syracuse and Cornell, will have something to say about the East's championship this fall. And Colgate, well down the list for the past two seasons, is due to bound back into prominence.

The big three schedules:

Syracuse—Sept. 29, Clarkson; Oct. 7, Cornell at Ithaca; 14, Georgetown; 21, Duke at Durham; 28, Penn State; Nov. 4, Michigan State; 11, open; 18, Colgate; 23, at Maryland.

Cornell—Oct. 7, Syracuse; 14, at Princeton; 21, Penn State; 28, Ohio State at Columbus; Nov. 4, Columbia; 11, Colgate; 18, Dartmouth at Hanover; 25, Penn at Philadelphia.

Colgate—Sept. 30, N. Y. U.; Oct. 7, Duke at Durham; 14, Brown; 21, St. Lawrence; 28, Holy Cross at Worcester; Nov. 4, open; 11, Cornell at Ithaca, 18, Syracuse at Syracuse; 25, Columbia at New York.

Boston Batting

Red Sox		Bees	
Foxx	.359	Hassett	.317
Williams	.328	Garms	.308
Berger	.320	Cuccinello	.308
Doerr	.314	West	.282
Cramer	.309	Majeski	.275
Finney	.303	Miller	.269
Cronin	.296	Outlaw	.264
Tabor	.295	Cooney	.259
Peacock	.282	Masi	.258
Berg	.273	Wietelmann	.257
Vosmik	.271	Lopez	.253
Carey	.253	Andrews	.250
Desautels	.243	Ross	.250
Nonnenkamp	.283	Rowell	.242
		Warstler	.241
		Sisti	.233
		Hodgin	.171
		Barkley	.000
		Clemens	.000
		Schuster	.000

Rhode Island Lead To Johnny Thoren

PROVIDENCE Sept. 19 (AP)—John Thoren of Woodland carved out a 74-72—146 score at Metacomet yesterday—the first time he saw the course—and assumed a three-stroke lead in the Rhode Island open golf championship.

In second place was Guy Paulsen of Nashua, N. H., 75-74—149 and third was Don Gill, the Newport amateur, 74-77—151. Sixty players started in the tournament.

The third round today will be played at Agawam Hunt and the fourth and final is scheduled for Wannamoisett in the afternoon. This is the first time that the Rhode Island open has been opened to players from outside the State.

Jim Turnesa of Louisquisett, 152, and Harry Nettelbladt of Framingham, Mass., 154, are among the better known golfers in contending positions.

State Police Tops

LONGMEADOW, Mass., Sept. 19 (AP)—With a score of 1,138 out of a possible 1,200, the Massachusetts State Police have been declared winners over 13 other police teams from various parts of New England in Sunday's annual shoot at the East Longmeadow Rod and Gun Club.

The Boston police team was second, also with a score of 1,138, but was outranked by the State police in rapid fire. Hartford, Conn., captured third place with 1,137.

In individual honors, Edward Culkin of the Boston team was first; Corporal Wilfred Sirois, State police, second; Hollis Beattie, State police, third, and William Desmond, Boston, fourth.

Local Box Scores

Bees

Sept. 18

FIRST GAME

CINCINNATI	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Werber, 3b	3	1	0	0	1	2	0
Joost, 2b	3	0	0	0	4	1	0
Goodman, rf	3	1	2	3	2	0	0
McCormick, 1b	3	1	1	2	7	1	0
Lombardi, c	4	0	3	5	6	0	0
Craft, cf	4	1	1	1	4	0	0
Berger, lf	4	0	2	2	2	0	0
Myers, ss	3	0	1	1	1	5	0
Moore, p	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	31	4	10	14	27	9	0
BOSTON							
Cooney, cf	4	0	1	2	3	0	0
Garms, lf	4	0	1	1	2	1	0
Hassett, 1b	4	0	0	0	5	0	0
West, rf	4	1	2	5	1	0	0
Majeski, 3b	4	0	1	1	2	2	0
Masi, c	3	0	0	0	3	1	0
Sisti, 2b	4	0	1	1	5	2	0
Wietelmann, ss	3	0	0	0	0	5	1
Sullivan, p	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	1	6	10	24	11	1

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cincinnati	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	—	4
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—	1

Runs batter in, Masi, McCormick, Lombardi 2, Myers. Two-base hits, Cooney, West, Goodman, McCormick. Three-base hits, West, Lombardi. Sacrifice, McCormick. Double plays, Majeski, Sisti and Hassett; Garms and Majeski. Left on base, Boston 7, Cincinnati 8. Base on balls, by Sullivan 4, by Moore 2. Struck out, by Sullivan 3, by Moore 5. Umpires, Pinelli, Reardon and Goetz. Time, 1h. 51m.

SECOND GAME

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Outlaw, lf	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Cooney, cf	3	1	0	0	1	0	0
Hassett, 1b	4	1	2	2	10	0	0
West, rf	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Majeski, 3b	2	0	1	1	1	1	0
Barkley, 3b	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
Lopez, c	4	0	0	0	9	0	0
Sisti, 2b	4	1	1	1	1	3	0
Wietelmann, ss	4	1	1	1	1	4	0
MacFayden, p	2	1	1	1	0	1	0
Barnicle, p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	5	7	7	27	10	0
CINCINNATI							
Werber 3b	5	0	1	1	2	7	1
Joost 2b	4	1	1	1	2	5	0
Goodman rf	4	2	2	3	1	1	1
McCormick 1b	4	1	1	4	12	0	0
Lombardi c	4	0	2	2	4	2	0
Craft cf	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
Gamble lf	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Myers ss	4	0	0	0	3	3	1
Shoffner p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Grissom p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Di Maggio	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Johnson p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	4	8	14	27	19	3

*Batted for Grissom in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	5
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1—	4

Runs batted in, Majeski 2, MacFayden 2, Goodman, McCormick 2, Lombardi. Home runs, Goodman, McCormick. Double plays Barkely, Sisti and Hassett; Joost, Myers and McCormick; Werber, Joost and McCormick. Left on bases, Boston 4, Cincinnati 9. Bases on balls, by MacFayden 5, by Barnicle, by Shoffner, by Grissom 2. Struck out, by FacFayden, by Barnicle 5, by Grissom 3, by Johnson. Hits, off MacFayden, 7 in 4 2-3 innings; off Barnicle 1 in 4 1-3 innings; off Shoffner, 5 in 1 inning (none out in second); off Grissom, 2 in 7 innings. Wild pitch, MacFayden. Winning pitcher, Barnicle. Losing pitcher, Shoffner. Umpires, Reardon, Goetz and Pinelli. Time, 2h. 3m. Paid attendance 9,249.

B. U. Harriers Out Thursday

Win Marling, Boston University's veteran track and cross country coach, will issue a call for his cross country men tomorrow. It is expected that the squad will draw equipment and report for their first workout at Nickerson Field Thursday afternoon.

Hopes are particularly high for the best cross country team in B. U.'s history. The schedule has five dual meets carded in addition to the New Englands

As for material, Marling intends to build a seven-man team which will include five veteran lettermen and the two outstanding stars of last year's freshman team. The veterans are Capt. Sam Wilson, Needham; Jack Fredricksen, Arlington; Dave Greene, Hyannis; Lennis Harris, Hartland, Maine; and Bill Olson, Providence, R. I. The two sophomores who will probably round out the team are Jim Igo of Canton, and George Byron of Hartford, Conn. Of this group, the three standouts are expected to be Wilson, Fredricksen, and Igo.

The cross country schedule is:

Oct. 6—Harvard at home; 14—Tufts away; 24—Colby at home.
Nov. 4—W. P. I. at home; 13—N. E. I. C. 4A championships at Franklin Park; 18—Connecticut State away.

Center Captains Ohio State Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio—For the third time in five years, a center will captain the Ohio State football team.

To a quiet, unassuming 20-year-old Ukrainian lad, Stephen Andrako, goes the task of leading the 1939 Scarlet and Gray eleven through one of the most difficult schedules ever arranged in recent Buck grid history. He will have the additional burden of carrying on the fine tradition set by Gomer Jones in 1935 and Ralph Wolf in 1937, both of whom led the Bucks from center and both of whom contributed splendid play to give full meaning to their leadership. Wolf shared the captaincy with Jim McDonald.

Huskies on Guard

By a Staff Photographer

In the thick of a wide-open scramble for the left guard spot on Northeastern's football team are these two hopefuls. Bill Callahan of Brockton, left, and Charlie Abend of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., hope to have the problem solved by the time the Huskies' first game rolls around

Husky Guards Shaping Up To Satisfaction of Dunn

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Jimmy Dunn of Northeastern may not have much to get excited about this fall as he views prospects for the Huskies' football season, but at least he has one or two things from which he can derive intense satisfaction.

One of them is his guard situation, which is shaping up beyond his fondest dreams, and another is the spirit pervading the Northeastern camp, which Dunn declares is the best this year that it has ever been in his six years at the Huntington Avenue institution.

As far as his guards go, Jimmy has one certain starter on the right side in Gerry De Napoli of Newton, who earned a starting position last year. The only reason he has not settled on the first stringer for the left side of the line is that he has four men from which to choose.

Missed Once

De Napoli is Dunn's pride and joy at present. A former backfield star at Western Maryland under Dick Harlow of Harvard, Jimmy knows the value to the backfield of a guard who can block. In Saturday's scrimmage, De Napoli pulled an "iron man" stunt by playing the whole 52 minutes and Dunn, who watched him like a hawk, saw him miss just one block.

"You can't help but notice that boy," Dunn declared as he reviewed results of the session. "While at present he is not flashy on defense, he does all right, and after we have a few games under our belt, I would not be surprised to find another Arnold Kaufman in our midst."

Kaufman, who starred under Warren McGuirk at Malden High for three years, last fall completed his third year as a regular guard at Northeastern, although at one point of his career he weighed only 160 pounds. Kaufman developed into the best guard ever to play for the Huskies, and was honored last fall by being selected to the New England small-college all-star eleven.

Other Candidates

The other four candidates for the guard spot include Al Olsen of Dorchester, Charlie Abend of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Bill Callahan of Brockton, and Jake Wiren of Dedham. Of the four, Abend, by virtue of his work to date, seems to have the edge for the other starting assignment.

Originally, when practice was in its early stages, it was thought that Callahan, a sophomore, might step from being a reserve on the freshman team into a regular varsity berth. Although slight of build, he was pretty solid and surprised the coaching staff by the way he pulled out of line on offense, and drove in on defense. But Abend, a third-stringer last year, has passed him this fall.

Of these five boys, only Wiren, the shotputter on the Husky track team, has had no previous college football experience. A junior this year, he failed to come out for the team his first two years at Northeastern. That fact, however, has proved to be a small handicap for him, for, according to Harold Kopp, line coach, he is a tremendously fast learner.

Tell Him Once

"You only have to tell that boy a thing once," declared Kopp, who has been working hard with him for the past week. "He has remarkable control over his motions, and if you instruct him once, it almost becomes a habit with him. In the scrimmage Saturday, his greatest difficulty was locating the man he should block, but that comes with game experience. And if he keeps improving the way he has in the short time he has been out, he may get plenty of game experience."

Wiren's attitude and application is typical of the rest of the squad, and is a source of great pleasure to Dunn. It seems as though the boys realize that they will have to overcome the handicap of a lack of capable reserves, and each man is driving himself at a pace to satisfy the most exacting task-master, which genial Jimmy is not.

So far Dunn is sure of only five starters, De Napoli at guard, Carl Johnson and Capt. Connie Sullivan at ends, and Ronnie Tubbs and Ken Harding in the backfield. The Huskies play their first game with St. Anselm's at Huntington Field, Brookline, Sept. 30.

Olympets to Meet Springfield Girls

The Boston Olympets get their chance to turn the tables at the Garden tonight when they meet the Fisk Rubber Girls of Springfield in the feature game of the usual double-header.

The Gardenias and the Worcester girls will open the evening's entertainment at 7:30 when they clash in a Metropolitan League game.

For the Olympets, this evening's contest will furnish them an opportunity to even an old score. The Fisk team hold a 6-2 decision over the Hub entry by virture of a victory they earned earlier in the season. Since that time the local girls have shown constant improvement and are confident of reversing the earlier score.

Coach Harris will have Mary Pratt on the slab for the Olympets. In her past two efforts, Mary has allowed just two scattered hits. Against the Langley Girls, Mary gave up two hits, and last Friday evening, she held the Bridgeport Girls to no hits.

Tentative Bates Line-Up Finally Is Taking Form

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EATON CENTER, N. H., Sept. 19—The much awaited announcement of how the squad is lining up in the coach's opinion was made to the Bates squad here when Head Coach "Mannie" Mansfield selected his "A" and "B" teams from the squad of 31 men. The teams as announced are not the permanent first and second teams, but were selected on the players' blocking abilities, and will be the foundation from which Mansfield will start to perfect the offensive.

The teams as named were: Team A—Red Francis, Hartford Conn., le; Roy Briggs, letterman, Lewiston, lt; Phil Lerette, Hallowell, lg; Capt. Charlie Crooker, letterman, Malden, Mass., c; John Sigsbee, Wilbraham, rg; Al Topham, letterman, Hyde Park, Mass., rt; Don Pomeroy, letterman, Westfield, Mass., re; George Parmenter, Hingham, Mass., qb; Harry Gorman, letterman, Boston, lhb; Bud Malone, Beverly Farms, Mass., rhb; and Mike Buccigross, letterman, Boston, fb.

Team B—Johnny James, Auburn, le; Tate Connon, Rockland, lt; Johnny Daikus, Naugatuck, Conn., lg; Harold Beattie, New Haven, Conn., c; Bob Plaisted, Sanford, rg; Norm Johnson, Boston, rt; Walker Briggs, Lewiston, re; Carl Andrews, Providence, R. I., qb; Jim O'Sullivan, letterman, New York City, lhb; Tom Flanagan, Malden, Mass., rhb; and Norm Tardiff, letterman, Lewiston, fb.

Two sophomores, Malone and Parmenter, were named in the A backfield, while sophomores Lerette, Francis and Sigsbee were named on the line.

Wolverine Team Uncertain But Figures to Be Speedy

ANN ARBOR, Mich., (AP)—Scholarly Herbert O. (Fritz) Crisler usually isn't pessimistic, but he thinks a lot of people are expecting too much of his University of Michigan football team this fall.

The former Princeton coach, whose first Wolverine eleven lost but one game last season, can't even get steamed up over the fact he has 17 returning lettermen.

"Football games aren't won on the previous year's record," he lamented. But he admitted Michigan might make things "hot for the other fellow" if the reserves turned out last season are ready.

Five Linemen Gone

Five linemen, including All-America guard Ralph Heikkinen, were lost by graduation. Holdovers are Capt. Archie Kodros at center and John Nicholson at left end, along with lettermen Bill Smith and Roland Savilla, tackles; Ralph Fritz, Frederic Olds and Milo Sukup, guards, and Ed Frutig, end. A foot injury incurred last season may keep Savilla from seeing much service.

While the line may provide Crisler and his aides with one of their chief problems, the backfield talent is plentiful.

Touchdown Twins

Heading the all-star array are halfbacks Tom Harmon and Paul Kromer, last year's sophomore "touchdown twins," and quarterback Forest (One-Man Gang) Evashevski, one of the Big Ten's outstanding blockers. Only the fullback job is open, and that likely will be taken care of by stubby Bob Westfall, Ann Arbor sophomore.

To back up this quartet of almost certain starters are halfbacks Fred Trosko, Hercules Renda and Dave Strong, and quarterback Jack Meyer, all lettermen, in addition to a half-dozen reserves and promising sophomores in halfbacks Norman Call and Dave Nelson and fullback Bob Zimmerman.

Speedy Outfit

The varsity figures to be a speedy outfit, averaging 195 pounds on the line and 185 in the backfield.

Michigan opens its schedule with Michigan State's Spartans here Oct. 7. Other games: Oct. 14—Iowa; Oct. 21—Chicago at Chicago; Oct. 28—Yale; Nov. 4—Illinois at Champaign; Nov. 11—Minnesota; Nov. 18—Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; Nov. 25—Ohio State.

Sports Briefs

Britons lost $112,000 in addition to the series in their polo trip to the United States seeking the International trophy.

Welby Van Horn and Jack Kramer, racketers, are the same age and height and both hail from Los Angeles.

Today's Baseball

By the Associated Press

American League

Chicago at New York.
St. Louis at Boston.
Detroit at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Washington.

National League

New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Boston at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

International League Final Playoff

Newark at Rochester.

Olympic Games May Come to America in 1940—Manager Joe McCarthy's Clippings

U. S. Signifies Willingness To Pinch Hit for Finland

CHICAGO, Sept. 19 (AP)—The European war may give the United States its second Olympic meeting in eight years.

If Finland, which already has started preparations, is unable to stage the 1940 Games, the American Olympic Committee would be willing to pinch hit, said Chairman Avery Brundage.

Need Time

"We could handle them if there were time enough to prepare for Games of the usual high Olympic standard, but I am not certain we would have that much time," Brundage said.

Besides, he pointed out, Finland would have to abandon formally its plans to hold the Games before a transfer move could be made. Even then spread of war might prevent representation by many countries, which, Brundage remarked, would leave America without a good reason for holding the Games.

International

"Games would not be Olympic Games unless they were international in character," Brundage averred.

As late as last week, Brundage said, a Finnish spokesman had declared "Finland was determined to carry out its plans if at all possible." Finland took over the job when Japan became engaged in the Sino-Japanese conflict and cancelled the Games which had been scheduled for Tokyo in 1940.

No Answer Yet

Despite many letters and telegrams urging the A. O. C. to seek a transfer of the Games because of the war, Brundage said the final word remained with Finland. The American Olympic Chairman said he had cabled the International Olympic Committee for information regarding Finland's plans, but that there had not been enough time for an answer.

Brundage disclosed he also had received an order from Lake Placid, N. Y., to conduct the Winter Games, if they could not be held in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany. However, the same obstacles affecting a shift in summer events also applied to the winter, he said.

YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Whitey Moore, Reds, and George Barnicle, Bees—Moore pitched six-hitter to win opener, Barnicle, entering nightcap in fifth, held Reds to one safety.

Roy Weatherly and Ben Chapman, Indians—Split six of Cleveland's 13 hits in 9-4 rout of Athletics.

Maurice Van Robays and Arky Vaughan, Pirates—Their homers, each with one on, clinched victory over Phillies.

Dutch Leonard, Senators—His knuckle ball held Tigers to seven hits and won him 19th decision of season.

Tom Hafey, Giants, and Johnny Mize, Cardinals—Former's three-run homer provided winning margin in first game; Mize, after bagging triple in first game, got five for five in second, including homer and double.

Bump Hadley, Yankees — Set down Browns with five hits and fanned eight.

Pitt Tradition Will Carry Team Through Its Schedule

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 19 (AP)—It's a tough football year for the ferocious Pitt Panther, much because of the loss of Ringmaster Jock Sutherland, but Pitt men say the force of Panther tradition—winning—will carry on.

No question about it, the alumni are a little anxious over the first absence in 16 years of the great Sutherland, who guided Pitt to the imposing record of 111 wins, 20 losses and 12 ties during his regime, to say nothing of four trips to Pasadena's Rose Bowl.

Sutherland Resigned

The silent Scot resigned last spring after differences with the University's Athletic Council, and was succeeded by Charlie Bowser, a former understudy.

Cognizant of the big responsibility on his shoulders, Charlie isn't saying much about the chances until after the important opener with the University of Washington Huskies at Seattle Sept. 30. That game will provide the first clue to whether victory still will be customary with Pitt.

Other problems on hand:

1—Reduction of practice hours in accordance with Big Ten regulations, which Pitt has adopted.

2—A slowing-up in acquiring top-notchers through abandonment of the policy of offering inducements to prospective athletes.

3—The schedule is one of the toughest.

4—The team man power is below the usual Pitt par.

Hence a great deal depends on the Pitt tradition coming through.

"Pitt is used to winning — we don't play for moral victories," said Publicity Director Frank Carver. "We don't expect the national championship. We will just take one game at a time and do what we can. While we were confident in the past, there will be a little worry this year. But the spirit is good, and the boys are rarin' to go."

Active Since 1919

Bowser, who has been active in football either as player or coach most of the time since his matriculation at Pitt in 1919, doesn't plan any major coaching changes. Pitt still will be a power eleven.

"Pitt men work well—why should I change things?" he said.

The schedule is unfavorable in that both Fordham and Carnegie Tech rest the week end before their respective games with Pitt, while the Panther takes on Duquesne and Temple. Victory for Fordham is conceded, but Pitt will be in a feudin' mood against Duke, which knocked them out of the topflighters for the Rose Bowl last fall, and Carnegie, traditional city rival which won 20-10 last year.

A big hole in the backfield is left by graduated Marshall (Biggie) Goldberg, twice All-America back. Hope hangs on the 1938 reserves, the sophomores and 12 returning lettermen: Joe Rettinger, Johnny Dickinson, Jack Goodridge, ends; Frank Kristufek and Ted Konetsky, tackles; Rudy Gradisek and Harold Klein, guards; Dick Fullerton, center; Ben Kish, quarterback; Dick Cassiano, Emil Narick and Bob Thurbon, halfbacks.

Pennant Races At a Glance

By the Associated Press

The Cincinnati Reds aren't gaining any ground in their race for the National League pennant, but they're not losing any either, and that's what is making things tough for the second-place St. Louis Cardinals.

As a result of Monday's doubleheaders, in which the Reds got a split with the Boston Bees and the Cards came back to break even with the New York Giants, Cincinnati and St. Louis still are separated by 3½ games.

But the Reds hold an important two-game bulge. They have 15 games left to play, to the Cardinals' 13. Boiling that down to simpler mathematics, it means that, even if the Cardinals should win 10 of these 13 battles, four of which will be with Cincinnati, the Reds still could ease into the championship by winning eight of their fifteen.

For a brief spell Monday, the Reds widened their margin to 4½ games. That was when they beat the Bees in the opener 4-1, while the Giants topped the Cards by 7-2. But Boston edged out a 5-4 victory in the nightcap as the Cards rallied to rout the Giants, 15-5. That left them right where they started.

The Yankees got back to a style befitting the new American League champions by whipping the St. Louis Browns, 6-2, for triumph No. 99. Behind them the race for second and third place tightened up as the Cleveland Indians beat the Philadelphia Athletics, 9-4, to tie the idle Chicago White Sox in third. Both are three games behind the Boston Red Sox.

The National League race:

	Won	Lost	Games behind	Games to play
Cincinnati	86	53		15
St. Louis	83	57	3½	13*
Chicago	78	65	10	11
Brooklyn	74	63	11	17

*One game with New York canceled.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page and Dorothy Traung scored 80's to tie for medal honors in national women's golf qualifying round.

Three Years Ago

Johnny Fischer defeated Jack McLean on 37th hole to win U. S. amateur golf title. Lou Gehrig played 1,800th consecutive game for Yankees.

Five Years Ago

East defeated West 10-8 in first game of intersectional polo series.

Ticketed —By Pap'

— HANK GREENBERG —
— THE HARD-HITTING FIRST BASEMAN OF THE TIGERS MAY BE PLAYING HIS LAST SEASON IN A DETROIT UNIFORM
To- ? ? ?
-AND JUST A YEAR AGO I WAS THREATENING BABE RUTH'S HOMER MARK
HE WAS ON THE BENCH FOR A SPELL BECAUSE OF A BATTING SLUMP - THAT HURT
HANK HAS DREAMED OF PLAYING FOR HIS HOME TOWN TEAM-THE YANKEES, BUT HIS CHANCES ARE SLIM
!! Pap'

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The rumor mongers aren't waiting for the Hot Stove League to get under way before they go about trading off Hank Greenberg of the Tigers.

It seems fairly well established (by the R. M.'s) that the slugging first baseman has outlived his usefulness in Detroit. They point to the benching of Greenberg by Del Baker because the big fellow was in a hitting slump. It was the first time in his career as a major league player that Hank had been so humiliated. There were rumors, too, that Greenberg and Baker were not hitting it off so well.

Baker has been signed to manage Detroit next season and may have definite plans for trading off Greenberg and using Rudy York at first base. First is York's natural position and Baker has a lot of respect for his power at the plate.

There are several clubs which would pay a fancy price for Greenberg. The New York Yankees for one. The Yankees need a hard-hitting first baseman and if he happened to be from the Bronx, so much the better.

There is little chance that the Yankees would dare to buy Greenberg for fear of a general outcry that they were buying another pennant by strengthening an already too powerful (for the rest of the league) club.

Washington seems to be the logical place to peddle Hank. The Senators have the man Detroit needs in Cecil Travis, a very capable shortfielder who would be happy for a change. The Senators may have been paving the way for just such a deal when they laid out something like $30,000 for Jim Pofahl, a bright prospect who has been toiling in a Minneapolis uniform.

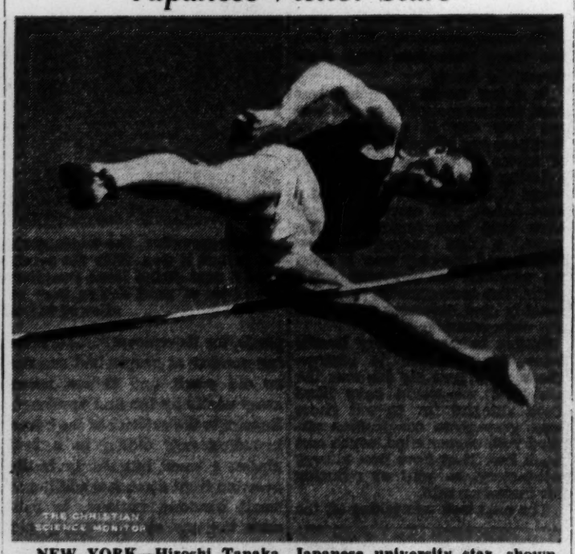
Pap'

Soccer Plans Held Up

GLASGOW, Sept. 19 (CP)—Plans announced by the Scottish Football League to resume league play next Saturday are being held up pending a conference with Lt.-Col. D. J. Colville, secretary for Scotland. A deputation will urge the Minister to remove all restrictions on Scottish soccer.

At a week end meeting the league authorities decided to resume play Sept. 23. A schedule of wartime wages was drawn up and provision made that players engaged in work of national importance would not be called upon.

Japanese Visitor Stars



NEW YORK—Hiroshi Tanaka, Japanese university star, shown as he won the running high jump recently at the New York Athletic Club fall meet, topping the bar at 6ft. 4in. Later in an exhibition performance he added two inches to his winning leap. Tanaka with four other Japanese university students were special guests of the New York Athletic Club. The five athletes are members of a Japanese athletic group which arrived here Sept. 14 after cutting short a tour of Europe. They will return to Japan aboard the Yasukuni Maru, NYK Line flagship. The meet was held at Travers Island.

Seen and Heard

Field Goals Are Important

Brud Holland, former Cornell end, will teach and coach at Lincoln University, Oxford, Pa. . . . Jock Sutherland, former Pittsburgh coach and mentor of the Eastern College All-Stars, has never won a grid game in New York . . . The Giants used relief pitchers 122 times in their first 101 games . . . The Dreamer, model boat built by Edmond Kalfus of Endicott, N. Y., won the Gar Wood trophy with a speed of 54.43 m. p. h. It is a two-step hydroplane weighing 9½ pounds . . . Harry Grabiner, Chicago White Sox vice-president, at the age of 49 has served 35 years with the club beginning with errand boy.

* * *

To become a crew coach one should row for the University of Washington. Harvard, Yale, Cornell, Pennsylvania, Rutgers, Marietta, California, Princeton and now M. I. T. are coached by ex-Huskies . . . Northwestern will not have an elected football captain this season for the first time since 1888 . . . The Yale hockey team will play Minnesota two games, Dec. 29 at St. Paul and Dec. 30 at Minneapolis . . . Minneapolis and St. Paul needed 3 hours and 25 minutes to play a six-inning ball game recently.

* * *

Dick Barrett of Seattle has won 20 games a season for Seattle for five seasons . . . Two Idaho quarterbacks will not return to the University gridiron team, having married during the off season . . . The name Cobb relates to speed—Ty was the fastest man in baseball and John (no relation) drove an automobile faster than anyone else . . . College football pays little attention to field goals and yet those methods always figure in the favor of the pros in the all-star games . . . University of Chicago has co-captains for the second time in 48 years—John Davenport and Bob Wasem.

Schacht Experiences Best Season in Funny Business

NEW YORK (AP)—He's worked at only 111 ball parks this summer, so naturally the only place to look for him on his day off was a ball park, and sure enough, there sat Al Schacht at the Yankee Stadium, looking like old Sitting Bull himself.

The man who makes a business of funny business is on the fag end of a tour which has taken in 43 states and Canada, and the way he rattles off figures pertaining to his jaunt is a caution. He makes a Cook's tour seem like a trip around the block.

Caught and held before they were washed away by a fresh flow of information were such items as: driven 45,000 miles, probably go 5,000 more . . . drew 500,000 people in minors alone . . . tops was 17,000 in Seattle . . . St. Paul to Hollywood, 2,112 miles, in two days . . . worked 68 nights in row . . . on fifth set of tires . . . more than $12,000 expenses.

Has Chauffeur

"It's been my best year," said the wiry gent who quit the coaching line three years ago to clown his way about the land. "I've driven 135,000 miles in three years, which means in about 13 months. My average daily, or nightly, jump is about 430 miles. I have a chauffeur, but he's more my stooge. I drive practically all the time myself.

Bucket of Balls

Schacht said his oddest experience was at Dallas, Texas. He had worked out a stunt at Houston in which he hit an imaginary foul ball, peered upward, and registered amazement as a stooke dumped a bucket of balls from the top of the stands.

"At Dallas I hired a long, lean colored boy with a singing voice," he recalled. "I paid him $20 and planted him on top of the press box with the bucket of balls. When I went on the field I glanced up, and he was there all right, his feet dangling over the edge.

"When I hit the imaginary foul and looked up, nothing happened. I yelled 'baseballs, baseballs,' and still nothing happened. Then I looked toward the press box, and there was my boy snoring away for all he was worth.

"Well, I went into my pre-game broadcast, up through the first pitch, which happened to be a foul. I yelled 'foul,' and as I did the ball landed on the press coop, the colored boy woke with a jump, and dumped the bucket of balls down on the field.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	99	43	.697
Boston	82	59	.582
Chicago	79	62	.560
Cleveland	79	62	.560
Detroit	72	68	.514
Washington	62	81	.434
Philadelphia	52	90	.366
St. Louis	40	100	.286

Results Sept. 18

New York 6, St. Louis 2.
Cleveland 9, Philadelphia 4.
Washington 4, Detroit 2.
Only games scheduled.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

Results Sept. 18

International League (Finals)
Rochester 8, Newark 1.

American Association (Finals)
Louisville 5, Indianapolis 1.

Texas League (Finals)
Dallas 5, Forth Worth 4.

Southern Association (Finals)
Atlanta 3, Nashville 2.

Eastern League (Finals)
Albany 2, Scranton 1

Baseball's Big Six

Batting

By the Associated Press

(Three Leaders in Each League)

Player	Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Di Maggio,	Yankees	111	427	101	165	.386
Foxx,	Red Sox	126	467	131	167	.358
Mize,	Cardinals	137	518	97	183	.351
Johnson,	Athletics	140	505	107	171	.339
Medwick,	Cards	138	550	89	183	.333
P. Waner,	Pirates	113	408	56	136	.333
Goodman,	Reds	113	424	77	139	.328

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Foxx, Red Sox	35	Ott, Giants	27
Greenberg, Tigers	30	Camilli, Dodgers	26
Di Maggio, Yanks	28	Mize, Cardinals	26
Williams, Red Sox	28		

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
Williams, R. Sox	135	McCormick, Reds	117
Di Maggio, Yanks	122	Medwick, Cards	106
Foxx, Red Sox	105	Mize, Cardinals	99

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	86	53	.619
St. Louis	83	57	.593
Chicago	78	65	.545
Brooklyn	74	63	.540
New York	69	69	.500
Pittsburgh	64	76	.457
Boston	59	78	.431
Philadelphia	43	93	.312

Results Sept. 18

Cincinnati 4, Boston 1.
Boston 5, Cincinnati 4.
New York 7, St. Louis 6.
St. Louis 15, New York 5.
Pittsburgh 7, Philadelphia 4.
Only games scheduled.

Silver Trophy For Marathon Race in Athens

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS — A silver cup, designed to be an exact copy of an Athenian hydria or water jar is to be presented to the victor of the international Marathon games to be held in this country in October. The donor of the cup is a Greek sports follower.

The water jar of which this cup is to be a replica is today preserved in the British Museum. It is ornamented by figures running a race, and is said to be a unique piece.

The silver cup, encrusted with gold and enamel, is to become the property of the Greek Union of Gymnastic Associations. Every time there is a new victor, his name will be engraved on the cup and he will be given a miniature replica.

The international race is to start at Marathon and end at the Panathenaic Stadium. The main aim of the race, according to Greek athletic authorities, is to make the international classic games a Mecca for world runners.

The first race is scheduled to take place on Oct. 8. Finland, France, Britain, Peru, Rumania, Turkey and Yugoslavia are among those who have announced their decision to send their best runners.

Vince Di Maggio Joins Reds Late For World Series

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 19 (AP)—Vince De Maggio donned the uniform of the Cincinnati Reds yesterday, tired but eager for a chance to carry his American Association home-run clouting into the big time and World series glory for his new teammates, and struck out in his first try as a pinch-hitter.

There will be no "brother-against-brother" act should the Reds gain the National League pennant and thus face the Yanks and Joe in baseball's annual classic.

For, although Bill McKechnie signed Vince before Aug. 31—deadline for eligibility in the series—actually he was not on the Red's roster until shortly after his arrival from Kansas City.

But McKechnie expects him to play a two-fold part in the final two weeks.

"Anyone who can hit 46 homers as Vince did with Kansas City surely ought to do us some good," opined the Reds' manager, and there were others who pointed to no less than eight men who by turn have worked the Reds' outfield.

The outer garden has been one of the team's big problems, dating even before Ival Goodman, star rightfielder, was injured in the All-Star game of July.

Vince, who was with McKechnie when the latter managed the Boston Bees, said a day or two of rest from the strain of 160 American Association games should put him in shape for the stretch drive. Di Mag batted .290 with the Blues.

One of the first to greet him was Eddie Joost, currently subbing for Lonnie Frey at second base and like himself, an alumnus of Kansas City.

"Like old times," they chorused, and settled down to whatever it is that ball players talk about when they get together.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Di Maggio, New York, .386; Foxx, Boston, .358.
Runs—Rolfe, New York, 133; Foxx, Boston, 131.
Runs batted in—Williams, Boston, 135; Di Maggio, New York, 122.
Hits—Rolfe, New York, 203; Keltner, Cleveland, 182.
Doubles—Rolfe, New York, 46; Williams, Boston, 40.
Triples—Lewis, Washington, 16; McCoskry, Detroit, 14.
Home runs—Foxx, Boston, 35; Greenberg, Detroit, 29.
Stolen bases—Case, Washington, 50; Fox, Detroit, 21.
Pitching—Sundra, New York, 10-0; Donald, New York, 13-3.

National League

Batting—Mize, St. Louis, .351; Medwick, St. Louis, and P. Waner, Pittsburgh, .333.
Runs—Werber, Cincinnati, 103; Hack and Herman, Chicago, 101.
Runs batted in—McCormick, Cincinnati, 117; Medwick, St. Louis, 106.
Hits—McCormick, Cincinnati, 187; Medwick, St. Louis, 183.
Doubles—Slaughter, St. Louis, 47; Mize, St. Louis, 41.
Triples—Herman, Chicago, 16; Goodman, Cincinnati, 14.
Home runs—Ott, New York, 27; Mize, St. Louis, and Camilli, Brooklyn, 26.
Stolen bases—Handley, Pittsburgh, 18; Hack, Chicago, 15.
Pitching—Derringer, Cincinnati, 22-7; Wyatt, Brooklyn, 8-3.

World Series Ticket Sale Opened by Reds

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 19 (AP)—Conceding "the National League pennant race has not been decided," the Cincinnati Reds opened a World Series ticket office today.

Only mail orders will be accepted for the three games that may be played here Oct. 7, 8 and 9. The series opens in New York Oct. 4.

The three-ticket strip—limit two strips to a customer—will sell for $16.95 and provide reserved accommodations.

In event three games in Cincinnati are unnecessary, the price of ticket No. 5 will be refunded after completion of the series. If it becomes "mathematically impossible for the Reds to win the pennant, checks will be returned."

Buy Hockey Player

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 19 (AP)—George Patterson is coming back to the New Haven Eagles of the International-American Hockey League from the league champion Cleveland Barons.

Podoloff, who is President of the Eagles and the league, said he would release the official schedule in about 10 days. The circuit opens Nov. 4.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Joe McCarthy's Clipping File

Joe McCarthy, like the big league rookie, is affectionately nursing a bundle of newspaper clippings. Since the early days of June, the little round man with the piercing eyes has been collecting headline stories emphasizing the power of his Yankee team. On top of the pile is one shouting the August record of the four-time champions, who did their best work in that month. Will he arrange them within a book for future generations to study? Not this time. That fistful of articles will go direct to Mr. Clark C. Griffith, President of the Washington Baseball Club, Griffith Stadium. McCarthy smiles as he remembers a headline of June 12: "Clark Griffith Predicts Yankee Collapse by August 1."

* * *

John McGraw's record of 10 pennants with the Giants is still high figure among major league managers. Connie Mack has nine with the Athletics. However, affable Connie is in possession of one standard that may never be approached. As skipper of the A's he has occupied the American League cellar 10 times. It must get lonesome down there.

* * *

Red Rolfe, once a Dartmouth Indian, is the first player in the majors to go over the 200-hit level. And he may be the last. Joe Medwick and Ken Keltner are still in the running, but the time is getting short. Last year Joe Vosmik and Moose McCormick scaled the wall.

* * *

The 17-game lead with which the Yankees clinched the pennant this year marked the third longest margin in the club's history. In 1936 the Bronx boys set a record by ending the race on Sept. 9, with a margin of 19½ games. Miller Huggins saw his 1927 outfit win by 19 engagements. Speaking of '27, what ever became of Babe Ruth?

* * *

Out on the Pacific Coast, a delegation is behind the promotion of Frank "Lefty" O'Doul to a big league managerial berth. This movement is not exactly a novelty, but somehow, the popular "man in the green suit" has always been lost in the shuffle. Remember how he could hit that ball with the infield pulled in? Yes, and with the infield out, too, for that matter.

* * *

Another old favorite is attracting attention in the minors. Kiki Cuyler, in his first year at Chattanooga, is causing a mild sensation in the Southern Association. He won the pennant down there despite the fact that he developed and sold Outfielder Bill Nicholson to the Chicago Cubs for Aug. 1 delivery. Which recalls a story they tell about Connie Mack. The Philadelphia leader was watching the Cubs play the Phillies one afternoon when Cuyler was in his prime as a player. In one inning all Kiki did was beat out a bunt, steal second, steal third and race home on a short overthrow. As the outfielder walked back to the dugout brushing dust from his uniform, Connie jumped to his feet with the cheering throng, and although nearly bursting with enthusiasm, was unable to find his tongue. Finally, just as Cuyler disappeared from view of the grandstand, the tall chieftain turned wide-eyed and shaking toward his astonished companion and barely whispered: "My oh my."

* * *

Nobody gets a bigger laugh out of Zeke Bonura than Jimmy Dykes, who had him for a while at Chicago. The unofficial announcement that Bill Terry has given up on the ponderous first baseman reminds Jimmy of a certain afternoon about three years ago. "We were playing one of those see-saw games with Detroit," relates Dykes, "when Zeke got on base in the ninth inning with what should have been the winning run. Appling went up and hit one into right field, starting a general Bonura movement around the bases. Without paying any attention to the coaches, Zeke thundered past third and headed for home. He might have made it, but halfway down the line he looked up at the boys in the press box and lifted his cap, at the same time skipped along like a maid in a meadow. Imagine his embarrassment when he reached the plate and found Cochrane standing there with the ball in his hand. If Sewell hadn't singled in Appling a minute later, I probably would have given Zeke to Terry then—and for nothing!"

* * *

Famous last words: "I thought Foxx was going to bunt!"

College Elevens Begin Grid Activity This Week

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (AP)—College football, which seems to be infringing more each year upon rights and privileges of the baseball season, starts its first big movement toward capturing the sports world this week.

Already a few tentative thrusts have ben made, including the inevitable upsets, but next Friday and Saturday there will be real action. While the conservative East and Midwest hold off another week or two, a couple of dozen leading institutions of the South and Southwest and a few of the Pacific Coast are due to play.

Couple of Surprises

The preliminaries last Friday and Saturday brought a couple of surprises. San Jose State, the nation's highest scoring team last season, rolled up an impressive 35-5 count against Montana State in its first game under the guiding hand of Pop Warner, and Little Louisiana Normal bumped off Centenary, 15-0. An even bigger surprise came yesterday when St. Mary's of San Antonio, Texas, conquered the big, highly-rated team from the University of San Francisco, 7-6.

San Jose, incidentally, plays its second game tonight against Texas Arts and Industries, then meets San Francisco Saturday.

The week's big business begins Thursday when Vanderbilt, preparing for a major tussle with Rice 10 days later, warms up against little Tennessee Tech. Two other Southeastern Conference teams, Florida and Mississippi State, play Saturday against Stetson and Howard, respectively.

Twelve of the 15 Southern Conference members are listed for action, which includes conference title tilts between North Carolina and The Citadel, North Carolina State and Davidson and South Carolina and Wake Forest. Furman, Clemson, Virginia Military, Virginia Tech, Richmond and William and Mary take on lesser foes. Virginia, former conference member, plays Hampden-Sydney, while Centenary tries a comeback against Hardin-Simmons of Texas.

Missouri Valley Play

Biggest game on the Southwestern front pits Texas A and M. against Oklahoma A. and M. of the Missouri Valley Conference. Arkansas leads off with Central Oklahoma Teachers, while little St. Mary's meets Daniel Baker. Arizona and Texas Tech, border conference aces, play Pomona and Texas Mines, respectively. Brigham Young leads the Rocky Mountain Big Seven into action against Arizona Teachers of Flagstaff.

On the west coast, Washington State is the first conference team to play, meting Gonzaga. Amos Alonzo Stagg's College of the Pacific team starts off Stagg's 50th season of coaching against South Dakota, while Loyola of Los Angeles plays Redlands.

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Antiques
Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

A Tuesday Page

Decorative
Arts

Making a Game of It

Only a fortnight ago we called attention to a new book which assumed that interior decoration might be done without either pain or long theoretical preparation. In fact, it offered a few simple rules, with numerous suggestions and examples, as all the ambitious housewife needs to start making her home attractive and comfortable for each family member.

Now we have a book that goes even farther in its disregard of theory, with the boldly assuring title, "Decorating Is Fun"; the author is Dorothy Draper; the publishers, Doubleday, Doran Co., New York; the price, $2.79. Independence and expression of personality find enthusiastic encouragement in these pages, by one who writes, "I don't believe there is any rule in the game that cannot be broken." And, "You can spin your own web, and make it very beautiful indeed." There are no prerequisites of technical knowledge or training, she believes. It is assumed everyone's sense of color will prove reliable enough if it is exercised by observation, noting with care the combinations one does like, and those one does not. Balance is an essential which needs merely to be mentioned to be made effective, by noticing how other people's furnishings have or lack this quality.

Accessories and comfort are two other primary factors that must be reckoned with in solutions that please. But courage is mentioned first of all, as needed for going ahead on one's own, to experiment, develop—and sometimes to blunder, though this isn't a suggested possibility.

In this reviewer's opinion, no novice should expect that every briskly undertaken adventure in home adornment will prove a success. Instead, those without training or experience should expect their later ventures to be more pleasing than the early ones. This is a politer way of saying that they may become tired of some daring things they do, which is what learners in all arts and crafts often think of their beginnings, after a while. So, caution might well be mentioned, along with courage.

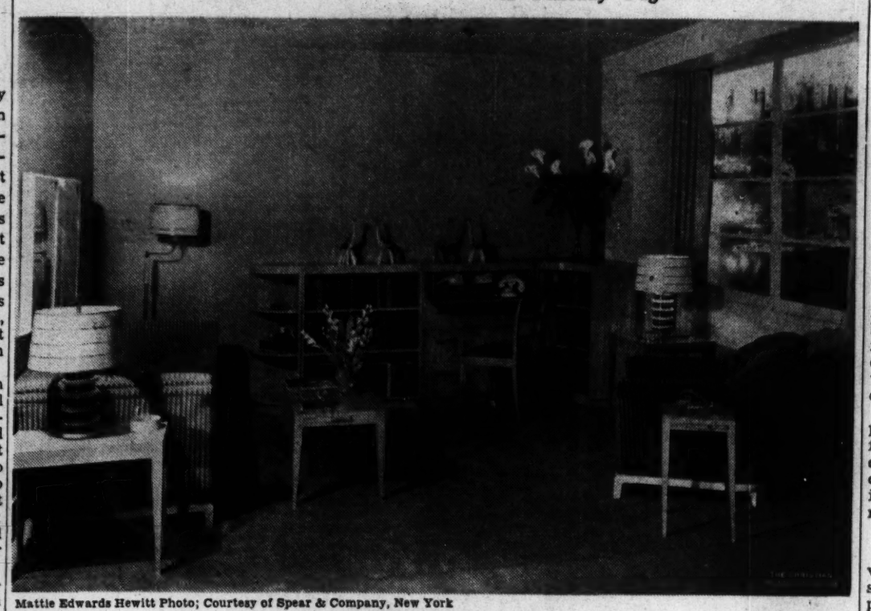
Mrs. Draper does a thorough piece of work in scrutinizing all details of the owner's home furnishing task. There is sense and vivacity on every page. No doubt the writer who advises readers to be independent and superior to rules, will expect them to reject even her taste in certain cases; notably, some of the fluffy and crowded interiors selected for illustrations.

The easy and light-hearted manner in which the book is written may not be welcomed by those who look on home decorating as a profession calling for serious study. Perhaps the gaiety of attitude which justifies the title may be given balance by the knowledge that the author is credited, among other things, with considerable business success, on decorating jobs that include the extremes of two-room suites and whole hotels.

C. G. B.

A Book of Many Interior Views

With credit to the magazine Arts and Decoration, Robert M. McBride & Co. have published a volume of the same page-size—ten inches by twelve—titled "101 Ideas for Successful Interiors"; the price, $3.50. That would be about two ideas to each article, for there are under fifty, showing both modern and traditional furnishings in fine or luxurious homes. Pictures are abundant, and of the high standard, in subject and reproduction, for which the magazine is well known. The use of some rooms is not commended.



Mattie Edwards Hewitt Photo; Courtesy of Spear & Company, New York

This Living Room Is an Example of the Refinement and Simplicity Which Is Typical of Present-Day Home Furnishing in the Modern Manner

The apartment in which this living room appears is designated as "Today's House of Tomorrow." It is of especial interest because of the contrast which is seen between the upholstered pieces and those which are movable—the tables and the desk chair. In both cases design and structure are determined by use of each article of furniture—heavy and comfortable in the one case and delicate and wholly adequate in the other. Three walls here are a palmetto green, the window wall being light beige, to match the draperies. The carpet is a sand color. The furniture wood, including the bookcase, is of bleached walnut and the upholstery is in two tones of green.

Double Duty Dining Rooms

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Spokane, Wash.

The modern small house has almost eliminated the dining room. Architects feel that this space, used at most but two hours a day, can be occupied to better advantage. So now we find the dining room to be an alcove off the living room; or often, a table in the living room is converted at meal time into a dining table.

In old houses, however, the dining room is still with us. Heavy, built-in buffets certainly add nothing to the attractiveness of a modern home. There are several ways to make these rooms do double duty, however.

One family whose members comprised high school students and a father who kept a great many large drawing portfolios at home, decided to convert their dining room into a study, when it was not needed at meal times.

Inexpensive Book Shelves

All the wall space between the windows was filled in with book shelves. The lower ones were compartments to hold the wide drawing books, laid flat. These book shelves were simply a framework set against the walls and painted the same gray as the rest of the woodwork, and were very inexpensive. The dining table was pushed against the wall and over it was hung a Japanese scroll of herons in a rice field, all done in soft grays. Two of the dining chairs stood at each end of the table, inviting the student to sit down with his books. On the table was kept an old covered soup tureen with a blue Chinese pattern. This was useful as well as ornamental, for it contained pens, pencils, erasers, clips and so forth.

This dining room was across a small hall from the living room and when the glass doors were closed it was shut off from most of the noise of the house. Now the dining room was in use almost all of the time, its arrangement inviting the students to work.

In another home the dining room opened off the living room, and the doorway between was enlarged, making practically one big room. An old buffet occupied the wall space opposite the front room. This was removed entirely and a large studio window installed. In this space one end of the oblong dining table was placed.

Into this room went the desk and the radio with an easy chair before it, and the effect was that of a much larger living room. The family found their meals much more interesting when they could look through the big windows into the garden and enjoy its shrubs and flowers. Should there be a central light fixture in a similar case, it should be removed or else raised as near the ceiling as possible.

Then there was the family who turned their dining room into a museum. They had inherited many old ship models and pictures of clipper ships. These were so interesting to visitors they were often being taken out and put away, as there seemed no place to keep them in sight in the seven-roomed house. Then came the idea of arranging the dining room to house these treasures.

A window was set into the wall, back of the upper half of the built-in buffet. This made a cupboard with glass on both sides, and at front and back, an ideal place for the ship models as they were lighted on all sides. In the drawers beneath, smaller objects were kept and the walls were hung with the pictures of the clipper ships. In this case the dining table was left standing in the center of the room.

For Children's Play

A young couple wanted to make their dining room do double duty as a play space for the children. This opened off the living room and the walls were newly painted a gay yellow and the brown floor was painted a dull blue, as were the oak dining table, chairs and chest of drawers, they had bought at a second-hand store. A rag rug in tones of blue, gray and yellow covered the center of the floor.

Nothing in the room could be easily injured and when the dining table was pushed into a corner and a game spread out on it, the grown-ups in the front room could forget about the children except to enjoy their laughter. Toys and games were kept in the chest of drawers and now that the children had a place of their own the front room could be kept tidy easily.

E. H. R.

Innovations in Chairs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

The same theory of variety, color, and interest that invaded the living room a few years ago, has now reached the dining room. Just as the old "set" of living room furniture has been superseded by sofas and chairs of varying fabrics, so the new idea is to break up the monotony of matching chairs in the dining room.

Instead of having all of the dining room chairs of exactly the same style and pattern, designers and decorators are trying their hand at mixing the chairs and bringing more fabrics and greater contrast to the preponderance of wood in the dining room.

Guests' Chairs a Different Type

Perhaps most welcome innovation of all is the introduction of the host and hostess chairs. This pair—one at each end of the table—in some cases looks like a simplified form of the winged fireside chair. When upholstered in a color and fabric harmonizing with the draperies and wall paper they add elegance to the room.

One striking dining room arrangement shown at the Merchandise Mart during the recent wholesale furniture market, used the host and hostess chairs of this simplified wing type, upholstered in the new damask with very wide stripes. The stripes were alternating deep and pastel blue about six inches wide. The side chairs were of Sheraton type with an upholstered damask seat having a little pale rose and pin stripe of blue. The rose in the side chairs and the blue in the two large ones caught the colors in the scenic wall paneling.

For another dining room, the designer decided that even the side chairs might be different, and planned them in pairs—two upholstered host and hostess chairs, with four ladder back chairs, two with coral colored fabric and two with green, both colors taking their cue from the draperies.

Upholstery Also Differs

Leather and chintz were combined in the dining room suite in another display. The arm chairs had seats upholstered in cream, pale rose and green flowered chintz, while the regency side chairs were upholstered in dull turquoise green leather.

Besides giving variety to the dining room and adding color and cheer through the fabrics, the host and hostess chairs serve another purpose. They can be easily shifted to the living room or even bedroom, upon occasion.

Variety in dining-room furniture has been introduced by having the chairs of host and hostess different in style from others at the table. In those shown here, the upholstery also differs—smoky blue leather for the side chairs and glazed chints for those with arms.

Old New Jersey In Pictures

Under the title of "Historic New Jersey in Pictures" James S. Cawley has assembled 168 photographs in a volume published by Princeton University Press, at $3.75. This State has many architectural relics of the Revolutionary War, for there was much campaigning in its northern section. Buildings associated with both British and American leaders are numerous, and so are places where notable events occurred.

The views brought together here are of a variety of subjects—homes, taverns, churches, schools, mills, mines, monuments and sites. Brief description—usually two lines—goes with each picture, and is the only text aside from a short foreword. From that it appears the author has given much study to the history of most of the State, and its surviving buildings. Aware of such knowledge, the reader having similar interests will regret that the information about each scene had to be so meagre.

We Made Over an Old Cottage, and Like It

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Flint, Michigan

On a side street in an old part of town, there stood a rather forlorn gray house with a "For Sale" sign tacked on it. The dilapidated porch, on which the owner often sat barefoot on a summer's evening, reached nearly to the sidewalk. Though often passing that way, I had only casually noticed it, until a glance through the open front door gave sight of the tiny square front hall, the steep stairway and hall closet with their primitive doors. Then I realized that the house was of the New England farmhouse type, with large rooms opening on either side of the hall, and with a kitchen ell at the back. Someone had cut a small square window into one of the bedrooms, which gave the house a sad, one-eyed effect.

Often thinking I would rather like to own this house and restore it, it was not until the "For Sale" sign was gone, that the desire became strong. Inquiries revealed that the sign had merely been removed for the marriage of a son, and that house and small lot were to be sold for $1,000 cash!

There were six rooms, two of good size at the front; kitchen, bathroom, and small bedroom at the back. Upstairs were two cosy bedrooms with sloping walls. A full basement had in part a dirt and wood floor and a small furnace. Most of the floors were of wide boards, some measuring twenty inches. Windows were deep, with pleasantly wide sills, and there were four large trees across the front.

Before renovation, the little house seemed set almost on the street line, for its porch came near the sidewalk and there was no fence. One second-floor front window was ugly and insufficient.

In a few weeks the house was ours, and we moved in on the hottest July day in twenty years. And here are offered a few words of advice to anyone undertaking a similar task—if you can possibly afford it, have some of the repairs done before you move in. There were only two screens in the house, a few ragged window shades, and the only way to keep the windows up was with small sticks. The contrast with our comfortably cool basement apartment was disheartening.

Setting to work, a very livable home slowly began to emerge. The most urgent big job was the roof, and we would have liked wood shingles for it, but chose some gray-green composition applied with copper clips, which cost much less. They have proved very satisfactory, as well as reducing our insurance rate.

The next task was taking off the porch, for its removal." A surprising number of people had use for an old porch, and it was taken away neatly by the first applicant. Repairs to the exterior of the house including new siding in a few places; a small but sturdy trellis over the front door; two additional small windows upstairs, to balance the one already there; and two coats of paint. Cost, about $150.

Next, plaster and lath were removed from the living room and hall and celotex put on, walls and woodwork painted the same color—a soft, warm off-white.

The picket fence perhaps did the most to add dignity and privacy. It is a very sturdy one, and cost a little over fifty dollars, including the paint, applied by myself. Blue blinds, made to fit by a local lumber company, and a blue window box upstairs, also proved interesting.

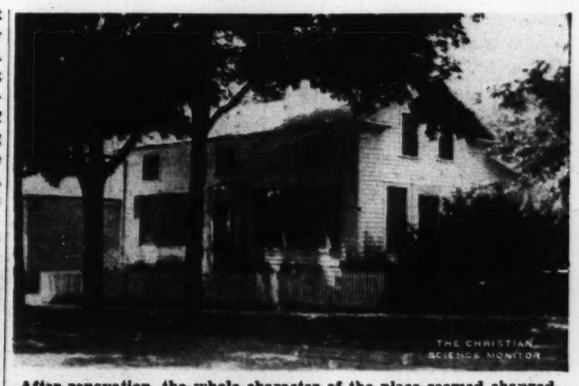
Then last year came the fireplaces. The house must have had some originally, as it is over a hundred years old, but no traces of any remained except a wooden frame in one wall. A skillful Dane, who had learned his trade in the old country, built a new three-flue chimney through the center of the house, set on a sturdy foundation.

The stairway prevented having a fireplace in the living-room, but we have greatly enjoyed one in the dining-room instead, with a slip-covered couch in front of it. This fireplace is of whitewashed brick, and the simple wood mantle extends to the corner, over shelves for books and old pewter. The new dado is of random width pine paneling with a simple molding at window sill height.

The new heating plant will be quite an item, and we hope sometime there will be a new and more adequate garage. Perhaps a screened porch at the back, and dormer windows—maybe an upstairs bath.

It has been interesting to see the house evolve. With old furniture, braided or hooked rugs on the wide boards, plenty of couches and bookshelves, paintings by artist friends on the walls, simple curtains at the windows and plants on the deep sills, the house makes up in hominess whatever it may lack in elegance. With papered walls and floor carpets, it could easily achieve a more formal air.

I. J. G.



After renovation, the whole character of the place seemed changed, as in fact it was. With the porch gone, two more windows in front, and a neat picket fence guarding the house, it proves that potential qualities of good design may be missed, if superficial defects are allowed to hold our attention.

As recommended by Helen Johnson Keyes in the MONITOR, Tuesday, August 29th.

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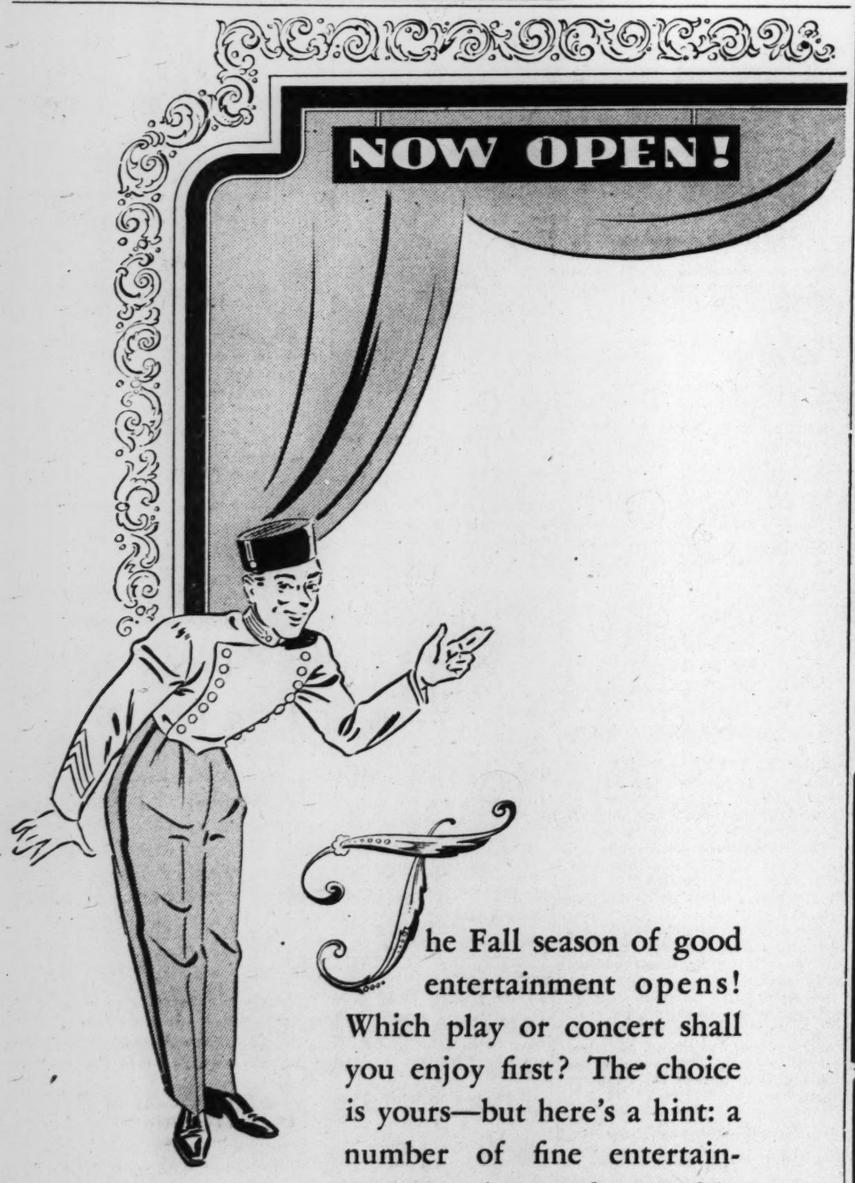

The Fall season of good entertainment opens! Which play or concert shall you enjoy first? The choice is yours—but here's a hint: a number of fine entertainments are being advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

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Commerce and Finance

Treasury May Aid U. S. Trade by Assisting Pound Stabilization

Business and Industry

Major U. K. Task Is to Consolidate Economic Front

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The British War Cabinet recently decided that future plans should be based upon calculation that the present war would last three years. This it is to be hoped was a prudent warning rather than a prophecy. But in any case it indicates that the British mean business and are determined immediately to start colossal preparations to win the struggle.

Such preparations are not simply of a military nature, but also financial and economic in view of the many-sided activities of Britain and the Empire and because it is realized, as in 1914, that the battlefield is not simply where shells are bursting. Even before war on Germany was actually declared on Sept. 3 last, the Government had taken certain far-reaching measures which indicated its preparedness for all eventualities. The bank-rate was raised, minimum prices for gilt-edged and allied securities were fixed, and official support for sterling was withdrawn.

Bank Rate Raised

The raising of the bank rate from 2 to 4 per cent was essential as the traditional warning that the City should put its house in order, and served to create the proper atmosphere abroad.

The withdrawal of official support for sterling was necessary for the conservation of the country's gold reserve. It naturally reacted on the foreign exchanges and led to a rise in the price of gold from 148s 5d per ounce to 168s (Sept. 11).

But if Germany imagined that Britain was simply going to work along conventional 1914 lines it must have been rather amazed to note the severe regulations for the control of foreign securities, etc. in the possession of British subjects.

Britain, taking a leaf out of Germany's financial records, introduced legislation compelling all Britishers to offer the Government through a bank all gold and certain specified foreign exchange holdings (United States and Canadian dollar, Swiss and French francs, guilders, etc.) Limitations upon the amount of currency, home or foreign, which may be taken in or out of the country in the form of actual cash are also imposed.

Sterling has now become a controlled market, but Britain has not followed the totalitarian states in introducing blocked sterling balances or transfer moratoria.

The new official rate for the pound in terms of the dollar is a deliberate choice of the authorities. At the moment it is a rate which corresponds to real exchange values, and it is certain that everything will be done to prevent its becoming a mere "official" i. e. fictitious rate as under the German system.

Measures Defensive

These measures are defensive. But others of an offensive nature are being undertaken by a new department of the Ministry of Economic Affairs under the control of Sir Frederick-Leith-Ross. Its threefold task is to cut off Germany's imports through direct or indirect channels, to sever Germany's export connections with world markets and to capture foreign markets sacrificed by Germany in order to pay its own military and civilian needs.

War involves a diversion of national activity. Consumption and investment must henceforth be directed toward war ends. In consequence, incomes will be tapped through taxation, savings through borrowing and the control of industry and production concentrated upon satisfying the nation's immediate needs.

Munitions production will be particularly speeded up; official control has been introduced in a number of key industries like iron and steel.

Price-fixing has been enforced and wholesale stocks of many commodities such as sugar have been commandeered by the Government as a preliminary to a general rationing scheme for the whole population which will be introduced after the national register has been completed.

The change-over from non-essential to essential industries as judged from the war standpoint, will call for the close co-operation of the many Governmen departments and organizations of employers and employees if great hardship and discontent are to be avoided.

Plan of Consolidation

Evacuation from London has already hit business here very hard. The luxury and catering trades have dismissed many employees and it is anticipated that many more will soon be affected.

To these will also have to be added all the other workers in non-essential industries throughout the country.

One estimate places them at about 2,000,000 and they will be dependent upon Government support until new jobs are found for them. This does not mean that the general unemployment total will be increased by 2,000,000, since many of the former unemployed have already been absorbed elsewhere.

Under these conditions it is clear that one of Britain's greatest tasks during the next few months will be to consolidate the financial and economic front at home.

Street Thinks Business More Pacific Than Administration

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Wall Street is watching as a price factor an extraordinary development in public opinion over our possible entry into the war.

An item in the folklore of the 'thirties has been the myth that business and bankers got us into the last war. Among the banks the house of Morgan was supposed to have taken the lead and among the industrial leaders the munitions makers were supposed to have been the merchants of death and the instigators to "Idiot's Delight."

Whether this was true or not, then it is not true at present. A powerful sentiment against American entry into the war is gaining momentum among the very capitalist interests supposed to have gotten us into the last one. This week's official statement of the United States Chamber of Commerce expresses a sentiment not only shared generally in Wall Street but growing throughout business. The Chamber urged Congress, "by law and resolution (to) emphasize its determination to keep the United States free of foreign entanglements and out of war, unless our own nation should be attacked." The release of this statement on the eve of a special Congressional session is a strategic move of more importance than appears on the surface.

Who Wants Intervention?

Wall Street would find it very ironic if, contrary to general impression, business and the Administration should find themselves on the opposite sides of the peace question with business favoring non-intervention.

It is not felt that the Administration has any intention of getting us entangled. It will try to "keep us out of war," as a previous Democratic Administration did. But there is a feeling that the Administration's penchant for moral indigation, taking the occasional form of efforts to "quarantine the aggressor nations," might mean a less firm distaste for American participation than is felt by business.

There are numerous selfish reasons why businessmen generally prefer peace. In the first place their own freedom of action, and the private initiative for which they waged a losing battle in recent years, would be swept clean away. Government controls might be far more rigid than during the last war, and would have far greater likelihood of remaining after the war than 20 years ago. A growing proportion of the public already is in favor of public ownership of the means of production, believing in such slogans as "production for use." Specifically the power of the present Administration, which business distrusts, over business would be multiplied.

And, second, of course, corporation profits would be sheered off by taxes if we entered the conflict, far more drastically than even during the last war. In that war the Federal Government gathered in some $7,000,000,000 of war and excess profits taxes—not such a large figure these days, but a staggering one then. Corporation profits rose until we entered the war, then slowly declined.

Lastly, the aftermath of participation is dreaded by business. After the last war a brief speculative mania, chiefly in commodities, was followed by the depression of 1920 and the collapse of 1921. A third of American corporations failed to make money even during the war, and virtually all suffered from the distortion and depression that followed.

Business men, tropismatically on the defensive in politics, expect their position to call out sneers from Washington, particularly when laid alongside the generally favorable attitude of business toward raising the embargo on munitions. They expect it to be said that business always knows which side its bread is buttered on, and that having expected large profits in the last war it got us in, but seeing no profit in the next it would keep us out.

Does Business Want War?

There seems little or no truth in the theory that business got us in the last war, however. Exploration into the real motives which put us in has been extensive in recent years and much of the findings will probably be aired in the coming Congressional session. Sentiment started neutral in 1914, then swung anti-German rather than pro-Ally as a result of the invasion of Belgium, destruction of Rheims and Louvains, sinking of the Lusitania, etc. It was more favorable in 1915 to participation, when the war profits had just begun, than in 1916 when they were very large.

The charge that business and bankers were putting us in was thoroughly aired in the Senate in 1917 by Senators La Follette, Norris, and Stone, and Representatives Victor Berger and the elder Lindbergh, but was overwhelmingly voted down. Among the chief and incessant advocates of our entry were such anti-Wall Street influences as Theodore Roosevelt, the editorial page of the old World, Charles Beard and the New Republic.

Recent polls show a curious distribution of current pro-war sentiment. Eighty per cent of us fatalistically expect American participation. About a sixth want it. The percentage who want it is comparatively low in the manufacturing areas and high in the south, while the proportion rises among the lower income brackets and is comparatively small among the higher brackets.

News Notes—South America

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Venezuela Buys Machinery—Reflecting the steady rate of industrial progress being made in Venezuela, United States exports of industrial machinery to that country increased from $9,582,375 in 1937 to $11,440,493 in 1938. Only four other countries made greater purchases of American equipment during 1938, namely, Soviet Russia, Canada, the United Kingdom, and Japan.

Venezuelan Trade—A shift by Venezuelan merchants from German lines to American products was evident during June and July. Imports from the United States arrived in satisfactory volume during the two-months period, although slightly below the 1938 rate. This decline was attributed in part to reduced automotive imports, as dealers have virtually exhausted their stocks of new cars and are holding down orders until the new models arrive.

Chilean Paper Mills—Formation of a company which expects to have a wood pulp and paper mill completed early in 1940 is reported in Santiago, Chile. The Chilean mill, in addition to producing wood pulp and insulating material, plans to make paper for magazines, blank books and similar uses. It is reported that the company has acquired 45,000 acres of timberland from which soft wood will be obtained.

Argentine Exports—Argentina's export trade with the United States during the first half of this year increased 54 per cent compared with the like 1938 period. Total shipments of Argentine products to the American market during the January-June period were valued at $27,892,218 compared with $18,035,684 in the first six months of last year. In the month of June Argentine exports to the United States reached a volume of $3,868,415, a 93 per cent advance over the June, 1938, total.

Argentine Quebracho Sales—Exports of quebracho extract, used for tanning and dyestuffs, from Argentina to the United States increased 43 per cent in the first five months of 1939 as compared with the similar period in 1938. Shipments of the extract in the same period to Germany were almost double those of 1938, while the exports to the United Kingdom increased 2½ fold.

Brazilian Cotton—Exports of raw cotton from Brazil in the first four months of this year registered an increase of 40 per cent over the like period of 1938. During the January-April period of 1939, Brazilian cotton shipments to China increased to 13,094 tons from 340 tons in the like 1938 period; Japan took 16,685 tons compared with 2,162 tons; Italy, 3,088 tons against 422 tons, and France 4,964 tons against 4,280 tons.

Brazilian Coffee—Exports of coffee from Brazil during the 1938-39 crop year were the highest recorded since 1930-31. Total shipments in 1938-39 amounted to 16,461,415 bags as compared with 14,616,289 bags in 1937-38. During the year, increases in deliveries of 14 per cent and 19 per cent, respectively, to Europe and the United States were recorded. Total Brazilian deliveries during the 1938-39 crop year were 14.77 per cent above those of the preceding crop year, representing an increase of 2,185,000 bags.

Autos for Colombia—Imports of motor vehicles into Colombia have been sharply accelerated during the current year. A total of 4,357 units arrived at the three leading Colombian ports of entry in the first half of 1939 compared with 4,305 units for the entire year 1938. Six-months figures for Cucuta, the interior customs port near the Venezuelan border, are not yet available, but it is believed they will considerably augment the 1939 total.

Bolivian Office Equipment—The market for office equipment in Bolivia is expanding. Increasing use of office machines and equipment is indicated by the establishment of several new firms in La Paz within the past year to deal in such commodities which are coming into general use in large business houses, industrial and financial establishments, as well as Government offices. No office machines or related equipment are manufactured in Bolivia.

Morgenthau May Move to Help In Stabilizing Pound

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Henry Morgenthau said he was "disturbed" by the severe decline in the British pound in the last few days and was seeking means of "combating" speculation in the currency.

Some action might be necessary, he explained at a press conference, because the depreciated and fluctuating value of English money was "unsettling to the American importer and exporter."

He explained that while the British place an official wartime value of $4.02 in American money on the pound, its price in the New York foreign exchange market plunged last week to about $3.75 and Monday was around $3.83.

Suspects Central Banks

His first step, Mr. Morgenthau said, was to demand more information from the New York Federal Reserve Bank about who has been dumping British money on the New York market. He added, however, that he had "a pretty good idea" of where the selling was coming from and said that some of it had been by central banks of certain unnamed countries.

He also said, as far as he knew, the speculation in the pound had not been caused by "malicious" motives.

The Secretary asserted that no United States Treasury money had been risked in market intervention on behalf of the pound, and added that Britain had not asked for such help.

He explained that the value of the pound was important to American businessmen because they could not be expected to buy or sell goods abroad if the value of the money involved in the transaction kept jumping around.

Other officials added that the pound value is important to our trade with many other countries because the Scandinavian, some Latin American and a number of other countries gear their own currencies to Britain's.

Could License Exchange Deals

The $3.83 price of the pound contrasted with a traditional parity of $4.86. In the last two years, however, the pound has been worth as much as $5.04 but at the time the war broke out it was worth only $4.68.

While Mr. Morgenthau did not indicate what action he might take to curb monetary speculations, it was learned that existing laws authorized the Treasury to clamp a licensing system on all foreign exchange transactions in this country, if warranted.

Mr. Morgenthau said that "some progress" had been made in negotiating with England and France on the resumption of co-operation to stabilize international monies which was interrupted by the war.

The secretary also announced that the 12 Federal Reserve banks would act as agents for the Treasury in handling inquiries and giving out information on what type of short-term strictly commercial credits American businessmen can give to businessmen of countries now at war, under an exemption for commercial credits from the Neutrality Act.

Shoe Makers Raise Prices 5c to 15c Pair

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Shoe manufacturers here have increased prices of regular lines from 5 to 15 cents a pair since the outbreak of the European war.

They explained this resulted from a sharp upturn in advance buying by merchants who expected higher prices, following higher prices for hides. Efforts to buy now for too distant delivery are being discouraged.

This initial increase reflects only a part of the higher cost of manufacture, said Frank C. Rand, Chairman of the Board of the International Shoe Co. He pointed out orders had increased 25 to 40 per cent following a rise of 40 to 50 per cent in hides.

Two St. Louis manufacturers have received orders for 255,000 pairs of army boots and shoes, but it was said the contracts were routine and made before the outbreak of war.

Auto Production Has Sharp Rise

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's Automotive reports announced the "strongest rise yet recorded in the fall production season" of the automobile industry, in estimating this week's car assemblies at 41,245 units against 26,865 last week.

Production for this week a year ago was 16,000 cars and trucks.

Petitions Against Denver, Rio Roads' Consolidation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — A petition has been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by the Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company, as trustee for the Rio Grande Western Railway Company first trust 4s dated July 1, 1889, and the Rio Grande Junction Railway Company 5s dated Dec. 1, 1889.

In its petition, the trustee seeks, among other things, the elimination of all provisions for the consolidation of the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad Company and the Rio Grande Junction Railroad Company with the Denver and Salt Lake Railway Company, the Denver and Salt Lake Western Railway Company and the Goshen Valley Railroad Company, as provided in the Commission's report dated July 11, 1939.

Raps Federal Policy

Wide World

Philip A. Benson
President of the American Bankers' Association

Jones Says Roads Using $125,000,000 For Equipment

WASHINGTON (AP)—The nation's railroads, responding to "recent developments"—the business upturn and the European war—have placed orders for new equipment costing about $125,000,000, Jesse H. Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, disclosed.

Mr. Jones also told reporters that the carriers were considering an extensive equipment repair program which might cost $75,000,000 during the next six months.

He said earnings of almost all railroads recently had picked up, adding:

"The railroad outlook now is much more favorable than it has been at any time during recent years."

Commenting on recent statements by the Association of American Railroads that the railroads, by repairing present equipment, could handle 50 per cent more traffic, he said:

"Equipment can be repaired fast enough to meet whatever demands might be made on the railroads."

Mr. Jones said the Reconstruction Finance Corporation had made commitments for about $25,000,000 to the Illinois Central, New York Central, New York, New Haven & Hartford and the Erie for equipment purchases. He said it had not been determined exactly how much would be spent by each of the carriers.

Approximately 15 other railroads, he added, have placed orders for new equipment, but will not ask RFC aid in financing the purchases.

Mr. Jones expressed the opinion that the railroads had done "a pretty good job with the lean revenue" of the past two years. He stressed the fact that no major railroad had gone into bankruptcy since January, 1938.

Although Mr. Jones said the RFC had at least $100,000,000 still available for loans to railroads, he said he expected the carriers would largely finance equipment repairs from available funds. So far, he said, he RFC has not been asked to make any such loans.

Mr. Jones announced that by co-ordinating the services of the various lending agencies in the Federal loan group, 39 additional offices had been made available throughout the country for the reception of RFC business loan applications.

Hosiery Workers Wage Rates Raised

NEW YORK (AP) — Elmer F. Andrews, Wage and Hour Act Administrator, announced that salaries of an estimated 16,000 workers in full-fashioned hosiery mills had been increased to meet the terms of an order prescribing minimum wage rates of from 32½ to 40 cents an hour.

He made the announcement in a telegram to Emil Rieve, President of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, in national convention here.

Mr. Andrews said his economists estimated that about 30,000 workers in seamless mills also began work Monday at higher rates of pay.

Mr. Rieve told the convention that American participation in the European war would end labor unionism as it is now constituted.

Board Recommends Raising Wages in Cement Industry

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Public Contracts Board advised the Portland cement industry of supplemental recommendations for minimum wage rates for cement workers engaged in performing Government contracts.

The board said its supplemental proposals were based on increases in the cement industry wage structure since April, 1938.

It recommended 50 cents an hour in Maine instead of 45 cents originally proposed; 70 cents instead of 65 cents for Washington, and 47 cents instead of 43 cents for Oklahoma and Texas.

On the basis of the board's recommendations, the Secretary of Labor determines the minimum wage rate which holders of government contracts must pay their employees.

Banker Proposes Moratorium On Gov't Regulation

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—An "indefinite moratorium on legislation, bureaucratic regulations, reform and industrial strife" was proposed by Philip A. Benson, President of the American Bankers' Association, to meet the "challenge" of economic recovery and the new European war.

Hits Government Competition

In an address prepared for delivery at the fifty-second annual convention of the American Institute of Accountants, the Brooklyn, N. Y., banker rapped "anti-business, anti-capital policies of government," and said "we have got to release the creative forces of capital and industry if we are to keep our freedom."

He termed the function of government as "that of umpire or regulator . . . , not that of a business competitor," and said the "failure of pump priming" was due to "such extensive . . . interference with business as to impair confidence in the future of profits . . ."

In refuting attacks on industry, Mr. Benson said "the crisis of 1929-33" was not "provoked by the evils of business" but "was part of a world-wide . . . cataclysm caused by the maladjustments associated with the World War." . . .

He said "neither business nor labor nor government has been entirely innocent" in the last "seven long years. . . . But the sins of business . . . have been thoroughly exploited by politicians. . . .

Sees Further Expansion

"In the name of social reform and sharing of wealth we have trebled our national debt, levied burdensome taxes, and imposed governmental and production restrictions . . . which, unless they are relaxed, must result in a lowering of our standard of living."

Mr. Benson said he did "not subscribe to the theory that American expansion is over. . . . The whole frontier of chemistry and mechanics lies before us. To say that industry no longer offers opportunity . . . is to say that the creative power of the American spirit has come to an end."

The banker said the United States would "probably entertain depression as long as we can afford it, . . . until we are shocked out of it."

"We face a challenge," he declared. "It is to pull ourselves together in the face of danger; to bind up the wounds of internal strife; to put an end to the disunion which has characterized our recent history."

Equitable Adopts War Risk Rules For New Life Policies

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (AP)—The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, one of the largest life underwriters in the country, has adopted war-risk regulations for issuance of future policies, affecting mostly foreign-born applicants.

Previously the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York announced war-risk rules.

Informed insurance authorities said today other companies were studying similar action or had moved toward the same objectives by carefully scrutinizing war risks and making decisions on the individual merits of the applications.

The Equitable rules, as well as the Mutual, do not change the status of outstanding policies.

For foreign-born, the society avoids the assumption of risks of the passing on of the insured within five years for any cause while in service outside the United States of any military or naval force other than that of the United States or on the passing on of the insured within two years, indirectly or directly from war, while the insured is outside the United States and not in military services.

Under these circumstances, the liability is limited to repayment of premiums and dividends.

Another clause, applicable to all persons, voids any risk of passing on within two years directly or indirectly as result of war while the insured is outside the continental United States.

U. S. Steel Scrap Exports Above 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—Steel scrap exports from the United States in the first seven months of this year increased to 2,139,018 tons compared with 1,906,038 in the comparable period last year, the Institute of Scrap Iron & Steel reported.

Domestic scrap consumption in August, the institute said, was 2,919,000 gross tons against 2,551,000 in July and 1,953,000 in August, 1938. For the first eight months the total was 19,920,000 against 11,774,000 in the like 1938 period.

Gas Pipe Line Case Hearing

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Power Commission has permitted the Kentucky Natural Gas Corporation to intervene in proceedings in which the General Gas Pipe Line Corporation seeks authority to build a pipe line from Central Kentucky to Central Indiana. Kentucky Natural Gas alleges that it serves the territory that General Gas wishes to serve. Hearings on the application have started.

Foreign Funds Enter Canada For Safekeeping, Investment

ONTARIO — British, United States and European capital continues to flow into Canada's manufacturing industries, public utilities, mines and financial institutions, at the same time that Canadian capital investments in the United States, Great Britain and Empire countries continue to increase.

The European situation of recent months has sent much money from continental Europe as well as British money to Canada for safekeeping in Canadian bank vaults and in investments. At first this money went largely to the United States, but there banks can no longer profitably keep such money, because of the deposit insurance costs.

In the last six months the flow has been mainly to Canada, and bank vaults in Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto are filled with this refugee or flight money. According to Bank of Canada figures ,there is more than $323,000,000 in gold in its vaults belonging to British, French and other Europeans, more than Canada's own gold reserve of about $206,000,000.

Most of this money has come in within the last few months, and according to the New York Times is twice as much as the combined total of gold stored by British and Europeans in South Africa and India.

Much Money on Deposit

In addition to gold stored in Bank of Canada vaults, the chartered banks have much European money on deposit, some of it awaiting a favorable investment opportunity, and other merely for safekeeping. Investments made by this refugee money in Canada are not confined to any one field.

As one bank official pointed out, this money is largely owned by European investors who do not make snap judgments or investments. Banks are kept busy making analysis for these clients as to what business their funds should be invested in.

Some of the money belongs to European industrialists who are looking about to start a new business in Canada. One banker stated he knew of some 20 industries which were under investigation, some of which have already been started in various parts of Canada.

This investment in Canada is not a sudden development, though the European situation has tended to bring it to the spotlight. But over many years there has been a steady increase in investments in Canada, principally by British and United States investors and industrialists.

U. S. Takes First Place

Prior to 1914 these investments were largely of British capital, but since 1914 the United States has rapidly reached first place as the largest foreign investor in Canada.

These investments include not only all types of government bonds, but also bonds of railways, power companies, telephone companies, direct investments in manufacturing establishments of all kinds, in mines, merchandising and service industries, finance and mortgage corporations, insurance companies, in agriculture, in summer homes.

While there has been fluctuation in the amount of bond investments, there has been a steady increase, except for a few years during the depression, in direct investments.

In the last year for which complete figures are available, 1937, direct investments increased by $10,000,000 to $2,279,000,000, out of a total of $6,765,000,000 total investment by British, United States and other investors.

"Capital invested in manufacturing companies in Canada is the most important item in the total direct investments," states a recent monthly industrial review issued by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Utilities Are Favored

"Utility companies ranked second. Of the total external direct investment in 1937 manufacturing enterprises accounted for 48 per cent; mining for 10.6 per cent; utility for 18 per cent; merchandising for 7.6 per cent; financial for 13.7 per cent; and miscellaneous for 1.9 per cent.

"There was a preponderance of American over non-American direct investment in each kind of business. The largest element of non-American investment was found in financial enterprises, where British direct investments accounted for 44.4 per cent and United States for 44.9 per cent." In utility, manufacturing and merchandising concerns, the investment was nearly all by United States firms.

The Canada Year Book states that of all investments in Canada, it is estimated that 62 per cent is owned by Canadians, 22 per cent by United States citizens, 15 per cent is owned by residents of the United Kingdom, and less than 1 per cent by people of other countries.

Canadians Invest Abroad

Canadian investments in other countries have also increased, not only in the bonds of these countries, principally of United States concerns, but also in direct investments. For 1937 Canadian direct investments abroad increased by $13,000,000 to $510,000,000, and total Canadian investments in other countries increased to $1,757,000,000.

Canadians have placed their money in other countries in manufacturing and merchandising concerns; in mining, petroleum and its products; in railways and utilities. Many Canadian business firms maintain branch plants in other Empire countries. Approximately two-thirds of Canada's wealth abroad is invested in the United States.

U.S. Rubber Company May Construct New Plant in Argentina

NEW YORK (AP)—The $170,000,000 United States Rubber Co. has been making a study of trade possibilities in Argentina, with the view of possibly erecting a new plant in that South American country, it was learned.

Charles Stewart, engineer, and Arnold Van Pelt, assistant to the Vice-President, have been making an extensive survey of the South American field. They are expected to return to this country from Buenos Aires around the middle of next month. The rubber company's plans for manufacturing rubber products below the equator will depend largely on the report they bring back.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. and Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. already have South American plants, and the field for sales of rubber goods there is expanding, trade observers say.

Owning of rubber manufacturing plants in Argentina is advantageous, executives point out, because of Argentine import restrictions on rubber goods.

Should United States Rubber decide to build a South American plant, it would be used for the manufacture of shoes, tires and possibly other products for the South American trade.

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Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Oct. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Home Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Union Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Oct. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Oct. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Oct. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Oct. 16

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Sept. 21
Medford Savings Bank	Oct. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Oct. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Oct. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Oct. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 16

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Today's sales (est.) 1,700,000
Previous day's sales 1,733,630
1939 volume to date 184,538,726
1938 volume to date 188,740,613

Stocks Rally 2 To Over 7 Points On Hitler Speech

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (AP)—The stock market swung into another fast "war boom" rally today following the long speech of Hitler at Danzig in which broadcast listeners apparently could find no concrete peace proposal.

Led by steels favorite issues jumped 2 to more than 7 points around the start of the final hour, with the ticker tape for a while as much as 3 minutes behind floor transactions. Virtually all of yesterday's decline was retrieved. There was a subsequent slowdown and extreme advances were shaded in a number of cases at the close.

Dealings came almost to a standstill after noon when Der Fuehrer began his address and brokerage offices took time off to try and discover a clue to peace or intensified war in his remarks. As the Nazi chieftain finished, a burst of buying hit the list from all quarters.

Notwithstanding the intermittent sluggish periods, transfers approximated 1,700,000 shares.

Purchasing demand at the start, brokers said, was due mainly to the belief of some that yesterday's unloading may have been overdone, and to renewed pledges of the British that they intended to "prosecute the war with all energy" despite recent unfavorable developments.

"War babies," including the steels, consequently regained a portion of their popularity. Not overlooked, though, was the neutrality battle which was expected to get under way in Congress Thursday and which, it was suggested, might further cloud market trends.

Stocks on the advancing side were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Pullman, Westinghouse Airbrake, du Pont, Douglas Aircraft, Western Union, American Smelting, Montgomery Ward and Westinghouse.

Improved in the curb were Lockheed, Gulf Oil, Aluminium, Ltd., Niles-Bement-Pond and Bell Aircraft.

Corporate Bonds Rally

Corporate bonds recovered today from the setback in the preceding session and many advanced 1 to more than 3 points.

The foreign list again sought to adjust itself to European events. Estonia Republic 7s broke 13 points on a few sales as the march of Russion troops into Poland made the small Baltic states uneasy. Belgium 6½s dropped more than 2.

Further small recoveries took place in German government issues and Italy 7s spurted 3 on a few purchases.

The U. S. Treasury list was mixed in a narrow market.

Conspicuous gainers in late dealings were American Water Works 6s, up more than 3 points; Allegheny 5s, Commonwealth Edison 3½s, Bethlehem Steel 3½s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Detroit Edison 4½s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s, Western Union 5s, and Southern Pacific 4½s.

Many traders still took their cues from the action of stocks, expanding their speculative purchases on the assumption the decline the past few days had strengthened the technical position of the security markets.

The Hitler speech, brokers said, discouraged Wall Street talk of an imminent peace move from Germany, starting a fresh buying wave in war stocks and other securities judged in line to benefit from wartime business.

Wheat Rally Wipes Out Early Losses

CHICAGO, Sept. 19 (AP)—Early wheat market losses of as much as 2¼ cents a bushel were wiped out in a strong rally today after the close of Reichsführer Hitler's speech.

Prices shot upward more than two cents from the day's lows, advancing fractionally above previous closing levels.

Early selling was attributed to trade expectations that the speech might contain some hint of possible peace offerings but pit brokers said they were disappointed in the text of the address. The result was an immediate rush to reinstate holdings previously sold out.

The market did not fully maintain late price gains, however, and closed ¼ to ¾ higher compared with yesterday's finish, December 84⅞-85, May 85⅞-86.

Corn refused to follow the upturn in wheat, closing 1-1¾ lower, December 54¾-⅞, May 57¾, while oats lost ⅜-⅝.

Sheaffer Pen Earnings For Half Year Above 1938

CHICAGO (AP)—The W. A. Sheaffer Pen Company of Fort Madison, Iowa, reported net income for the six months ended August 31 was $243,298, equal to $1.52 a share of common stock.

These earnings, subject to possible year-end audit and Federal income tax adjustments, compared with net income for the corresponding period last year of $164,243, equal after preferred dividends to $1 a share of common stock.

Directors declared a dividend of $1.50 a share on the common stock of no par value, payable October 15 to stock of record September 30.

Woolworth Sales Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—F. W. Woolworth Company reported August sales of $24,122,900, an increase of 6.9 per cent from $22,565,635 in August last year. Sales for the first 8 months of the year were 5 per cent ahead of the similar 1938 stretch.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
68¾	53	Abbott L (1.60a)	3	71½	70	71½	+2¾
50¾	31½	Acme Steel (2)	3	49	48	49	+1
11½	6½	Adams Ex(.10g)	9	10½	10	10½	+ ⅜
25	19	Adam-Mill(¾g)	2	23	23	23	Sep16
27½	15¾	Addressog (1.40)	6	18⅜	18½	18½	— ⅛
67¾	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	31	66	62¾	65½	+2¾
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	.
10	6½	AlaskaJun (.65g)	4	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
1¼	⅝	Alleghany Corp	28	1⅛	1	1⅛	— ⅛
12¾	4½	Allegh pf xw	4	11	10¼	11	
14⅞	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	33	13¾	12⅞	13⅝	+1⅜
13⅜	4½	Alleg pf $40 ww	19	11⅞	10½	11⅛	+ ⅝
19	8	Alleg pr pf	1	15	15	15	+ ⅜
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	63	26⅜	23⅝	25⅞	+2⅝
11½	6¾	Allen Ind (¼g)	3	8½	8⅜	8½	— ⅜
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	8	192½	189	192½	+3½
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (1½)	4	13½	13	13½	+ ¼
15⅛	9½	Allied Mills(¾g)	3	13¾	13⅛	13¾	+ ¾
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	19	9¼	9	9⅛	
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	61	61	61	Sep18
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (¾g)	30	45½	43	45⅜	+2¼
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (¾g)	3	16	15⅜	16	+ ¼
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	12	2¾	2½	2¾	+ ¼
21	12	Amal Leath pf	12	17	17	17	— ½
74½	50	Amerada Cp (2)	4	68	68	68	
24½	16	Am Ag Ch (1g)	6	23	22½	23	+ ⅞
36¼	16¾	Am Airlines	1	32	31	32	+2
173¼	93¼	Am Bk N (.20g)	8	14⅛	14	14	+ ⅛
8	3½	Am Bosch	2	6	6	6	+ ⅛
54½	31¾	Am Br Sh (¾g)	21	51	48¾	51	+3¼
116½	83¼	Am Can (4)	15	110	109	110	+1½
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	2	154	154	154	
35	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	57	33⅜	31¼	33¼	+2¾
55	30¼	Am Car pf	12	51	48	51	+4½
24½	13½	Am Ch&C (.55g)	10	23	21½	23	+1⅜
115½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110	110	110	Sep12
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	3	110	110	110	
8¾	5	Am Colortype	4	6	6	6	+ ⅜
117⅜	51½	Am Com Alco	1	103⅜	10	103⅜	+1
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	19	16	13¾	16	+2
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6¼	4¾	Am European	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
3⅜	2	Am & For Pow	9	2¾	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
19⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	3	17	16	16½	+ ¾
24¾	12¾	Am & F P $7 pf	5	21⅝	21	21⅝	+ ⅝
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	2	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ¼
33	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	37	28½	26¼	27½	+1½
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	58	7	6½	7	+ ½
43½	25⅜	Am H&L pf (3)	5	39½	36¾	39¼	+1¾
55	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	5	49	47½	49	+1½
3⅛	1⅜	Am Ice	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
25	14½	Am Ice pf	1	19	19	19	Sep18
9	3¾	Am Internation'l	11	8	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	46	24½	22¾	24¼	+2½
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	5	71	69	71	+5
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	19	13⅞	13	13⅞	+ ⅜
4¾	2⅛	Am M&Metal	6	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
40½	25¼	Am Metal (½g)	6	27	26	26½	+1
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	A'g 17
7	3⅝	Am Power & Lt	17	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
50½	32	A P&L 6 pf(3k)	4	44	43¾	44	+1
45	28	A P&L5pf(2½k)	1	38	37½	38	+1⅞
18⅜	8½	Am Rad & St S	87	11	10⅜	10⅞	+ ⅜
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	101	21⅜	20⅜	21⅜	+1¾
80	50	Am RM pf(1¼k)	19	76½	75½	76½	+2½
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	2	12½	12¼	12½	
20	9	Am Seat (½e)	3	11⅜	11⅜	11½	Sep18
63	35½	Am Sm&R(1½g)	37	58½	55⅛	57⅜	+3⅜
140¼	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	2	135	134	134	Sep15
69	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	1	62	62	62	— ¼
41	20½	Am Steel Fdrs	104	36⅞	34⅞	36¾	+3¼
14½	8¼	Am Stores (⅛g)	4	11½	11½	11½	— ½
14¾	9	Am Stove (.55g)	3	14	14	14	Sep14
34½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	1	27½	26½	27½	+1½
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	95½	95½	95½	Sep15
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	Sep18
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	31	161½	159	161½	+1½
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	2	77⅞	77¼	77⅞	+ ⅞
89¾	75½	Am Tob B (5)	4	78½	78	78¼	— ¼
153¼	135	Am Tob pf 6)	3	132¾	132	132¾	—2¼
8⅜	4¼	Am Type Fdrs	6	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅜
14⅝	8¼	Am Water Wks	300	13⅝	12¾	13⅝	+1⅝
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	1	93¼	93¼	93¼	Sep14
14¾	3⅝	Am Woolen	119	13⅞	12½	13⅝	+1⅛
64¾	28¾	Am Woolen pf	67	60¼	56¾	59½	+4¼
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	75	9⅜	8⅛	9⅜	+1⅛
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	3	42	42	42	—4½
40	20¾	Anaconda (3½g)	259	34⅝	32¼	34⅛	+2⅜
54⅞	35	Anaconda W&C	1	49½	49½	49½	— ⅜
27⅝	13½	Anchor H (.30g)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ¼
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¼g)	6	16	14¼	16	+1
3½	1½	A P W Paper	12	2¾	2¾	2¾	Sep18
37	21	Arch-D-M (¾g)	1	33	33	33	Sep18
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	102	101¾	102	Sep15
8¾	3⅜	Armour Ill	107	6¾	6⅛	6¾	+ ⅜
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	3	47	46	47	+1
65	50	Armour Ill pf	8	65	65	65	Sep15
58	31¾	Arm Cork (¾g)	10	58	57	58	+1
13	7½	Arnold C (¾g)	1	9½	9½	9½	
10⅜	5⅜	ArtloomCorp	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	5	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	74	74	74	Sep14
60	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	53	53	53	—3
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	33½	33½	33½	Sep15
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	38	31	29	30⅜	+2⅛
71	50	AT&SF pf(3½g)	3	61	60¼	61	+2
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	18	22⅞	20¾	22⅜	+2
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	9	21¾	20	21¾	+4⅛
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	7	20	17	20	+3⅜
24⅜	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	14	23⅜	22½	23⅜	+ ⅞
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	2	107¼	107	107	+1⅛
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
48¼	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	— ⅛
71	50	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜	+ ⅛
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Sep18
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	4	4	3⅝	4	+ ½
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ¼
8⅞	3⅛	Aviation Corp	145	6¼	5¾	6¼	+ ⅜

B

19¼	9¼	Bald Loco ct	254	18¾	17¼	18⅝	+2⅛
8¾	3⅝	Balt & Ohio	68	7¾	6⅞	7¾	+ ¾
10⅜	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	18	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	+ ⅞
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2)	1	25	25	25	Sep15
21½	10¼	Barber Asphalt	8	14½	14	14⅜	+ ⅜
13	6	Barker Bros	2	8¾	8	8¾	Sep18
19½	11⅛	Bansdall Oil (1)	18	16⅝	15⅞	16⅜	+1
25½	15¼	Bayuk Cig (⅜)	5	21¾	21	21½	+ ⅛
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	4	24⅜	24¾	24¾	Sep16
105¼	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	105¼	104¼	104¼	Sep14
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	Sep13
9½	7¼	Belding He (.70)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Sep18
9	3¾	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	2	7½	7½	7½	A'g 23
73½	70	Bendix Av (½g)	95	30¼	28⅝	30⅛	+1⅞
21½	17⅞	Ben Ind L(1.35g)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
55⅜	48¼	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	50⅜	50¾	50⅜	Sep14
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	38⅜	37¾	38⅜	+1⅜
100	50¼	Beth Steel (½g)	375	92⅜	85¾	92¼	+8½
18½	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	2	18	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
119¼	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	7	113½	113	118½	+5½
24⅜	15¾	Bigelow-Sanf	1	25	25	25	Sep18
23½	14	Black & Deck(1)	7	23	23⅜	23	+ ⅞
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	37	15	13½	14¼	+1
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	48	27⅞	25	26½	+2
28½	16	Bohn A&B(¾g)	5	25	24	25	+1¼
22	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ¼
22	16½	Borden Co(.90g)	14	21⅝	21⅛	21½	+ ⅜
32	18¾	Borg-War (3g)	18	25½	24¾	25½	+1⅜
4¼	1½	Boston & Maine	6	3½	3⅜	3½	
30¼	19½	Bower Roll B(2)	3	29	28¼	29	+ ⅝
7⅞	5⅛	Brew Cp A(.60g)	5	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	32	14¾	13¼	14⅜	+1⅝
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (1g)	32	22⅝	21¾	22⅝	+1⅛
57½	32	Briggs & Stra(3)	1	39	39	39	+ ½
53	41⅜	Bristol M (2.40)	2	45½	45	45	Sep18
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Tr	1	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	5⅛	Bkly & Q Tr pf	10	10½	10½	10½	— ⅞
14⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	6	12¼	11½	11½	— ¾
48½	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	4	41	40¾	41	—1
30½	13⅜	Bkly Un G (1¼g)	5	25½	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
41	31⅛	Brown Sh (1½g)	1	41	41	41	
19⅜	9⅜	Bruns-Bal(1¼g)	5	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ⅛
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	28	10¼	9¼	10¼	+1¼
8	4	Budd Mfg	38	6⅝	6⅛	6⅜	— ⅜
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	7	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
30	15½	Bullard Co	6	25½	24¼	25½	+1½
34¼	21½	Bulova Wate (2)	7	28	28	28	+ ¾
19¾	11½	Burling Mills (1)	14	18¾	18	18½	+ ¼
18¾	11	Burr Add (.30g)	20	13½	12¾	13¾	+ ½
7¾	1	Bush Terminal	58	5⅞	4⅝	5⅝	+1⅛
9⅛	5¾	Butler Br (.15g)	4	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅜
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	2	21	21	21	+ ½
6¼	2½	ButteCop&Zinc	42	5¾	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅜
13⅜	7	Byers (AM) Co	17	12⅜	12	12	+ ⅜
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	2	15⅜	15¼	15¼	Sep18

C

30	13¼	Calif Packing	15	27	26	27	+1⅞
53	48½	Calif p pf (2½)	2	50¾	50	50	Sep18
3¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	64	2¼	2	2¼	+ ⅛
10⅝	4⅞	Calumet & Hec	25	8⅜	7⅝	8⅜	+1
17¾	9⅛	Campbell Wyant	5	14	13½	13¾	+ ¾
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	5	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅜
6¼	3⅛	Canad Pacific	16	4¾	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
41½	29½	Can Mills (1¼g)	2	39	37¾	39	
8	4½	Capital Ad A	2	7⅞	7½	7⅞	Sep18
33	13⅞	Carpent S (.70g)	5	29½	27	29½	+3
4	2⅜	Car & Gen (⅛g)	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
94½	63½	Case(J I)Co (6e)	3	84½	82	84½	+3½
63¼	38½	Caterpill Trac(2)	15	59½	57	59½	+2½
107⅛	100½	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	
29⅛	13⅜	Celanese Corp	121	27⅜	25⅝	26⅞	+1¾
19⅜	7⅞	Celotex Corp	8	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
30¾	18½	Cent Aguir (1½)	8	28	27¾	28	+ ¼
3¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	9	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	+ ¼
12	3¾	Cent RR NJ	4	9¾	9⅛	9¾	+ ¼
14¾	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	13	12⅞	11¾	12⅞	— ⅛
9½	3½	Century R M	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	Sep18
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas(3g)	24	39¾	38	39½	+1½
13	5¼	Cert-teed Prod	7	7¼	6¾	7¼	+ ⅜
22½	18	Chain Belt (.60g)	1	20	20	20	Sep18
30	17	Champ Pap & F	7	26	24⅜	26	+1½
11	6⅜	Checker Cab	1	12	11	12	+1¾
42½	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	41	41¼	39½	41¼	+2½
95½	86	Ches & O pf (4)	1	93½	93½	93½	A'g 24
25½	17¼	Ches Corp(1.20g)	1	25	25	25	+ ¾

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3¾	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	5	3	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
1	⅜	Chi & N West	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
3½	1¼	Chi & N West pf	2	2½	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
3⅞	1¼	Chi Great W pf	7	2½	2½	2½	
13½	9½	Chi MailOr(¾g)	1	12	12	12	Sep14
⅝	¼	Chi M St P&P	7	⅝	½	½	
1½	½	Chi M St P&P pf	8	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	21	17¾	16½	17⅝	+1⅜
39½	30⅝	Chi P T cv pf (3)	5	39½	39¼	39½	Sep15
48½	44	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	48	48	48	Sep14
⅞	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	8	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
1⅜	½	C R I & P 6%pf	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅞	½	C R I & P 7%pf	1	1½	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅜
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	Sep12
15¼	10	Chick CotO(¼g)	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	
13½	5	Childs Co	8	6½	6¼	6½	
92¼	53⅜	Chrysler (4g)	129	89	85¾	88½	+5
147⅜	9	City I & F (.90g)	1	11½	11½	11½	Sep18
4¼	2¼	City Stores	9	3½	3½	3½	
27¾	15	Clark Eq (3g)	6	26¼	25¼	26¼	+1⅛
32⅜	20½	Clev Graph B(1)	12	32	30½	32	+1½
60¾	34⅜	ClimaxMol(1.20)	30	50⅜	48¾	49	+1½
35⅛	21¼	Cluett Pea (¾g)	5	31	30½	30½	+ ½
133	105	Coca-Cola (2g)	1	112	110	112	+2
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58¾	58¾	58¾	Sep16
17⅜	11½	Colgate-P (½)	12	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅜
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	103½	103½	103½	+ ½
36½	20¼	Collins & A(¾g)	9	31¼	30½	31¼	+1¼
24½	11⅜	Col Fuel & Iron	14	23¼	20¾	23¼	+1¾
24⅞	14	Col Br A (1.05g)	1	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ⅛
24¾	14	Col Br B (1.05g)	4	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¼
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	80	7¾	7¼	7¾	— ⅜
91	74½	Col G&EpfA(6)	1	81	81	81	
15⅜	6⅜	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	6	7⅝	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
30½	16	Col Pic pf (2¾)	1	19½	19½	19½	Sep16
94	73	Col Carb (4)	2	87⅝	85	85	—4
57	38¾	Coml Credit(4)	16	43¾	42½	43⅛	+ ⅝
109⅝	100	Coml Cr pf (4½)	3	101	101	101	Sep13
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	6	48¼	47	48¼	+1¼
110½	104⅞	Com Tev pf(4¼)	4	103⅞	103¾	103¾	—1¼
16	8⅝	Coml Solvents	85	14½	13½	14⅜	+1½
2½	1¼	Com'th & South	44	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
72½	45¾	Com & Sou pf(3)	3	64	63	64	+1
31¾	25⅜	Con Ed (1.20g)	28	28⅞	28½	28½	— ⅛
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
19	13	Con-Nairn (¾g)	7	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
7	5	Congress Cigar	1	5	5	5	Sep13
25⅞	15½	Consol Aircraft	87	26¾	23¾	26¼	+3¾
8⅞	5⅜	Consol Cig (¾g)	3	7½	7½	7½	Sep14
11	4⅝	Cons Cop (.30g)	68	9⅜	8¾	9½	+ ⅞
35	27	Cons Edison(2)	76	30¾	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
108⅛	101¾	Cons Edis pf (5)	3	104	104	104	+ ½
2⅛	1	Con Film Ind	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
12⅛	7¾	Consol F pf(¾k)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Sep18
7⅞	4⅜	Cons Laundries	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
97⅝	61½	Consol Oil (.80)	39	8¾	8⅜	8¾	+ ¼
5⅝	1	Cons RR Cuba pf	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
9	1¾	Consol'n Coal	24	7	6	7	+1¼
3	1¾	Consol'n Coal pf	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	—2
101	89	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	88	88	88	—2
16½	9½	Container Corp	35	14¼	13⅜	14¼	+ ⅛
22½	11½	Cont Bak A	5	14	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	7	1⅜	1¼	1¼	Sep18
100	67½	Cont Bak pf (6k)	4	80¼	89¼	90¼	+2½
51	32½	Cont Can (1½g)	30	49¾	47¼	49⅛	+2⅜
116	106	Cont Can pf(4½)	1	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	+ ⅜
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fiber	2	7⅛	7	7⅛	
37⅜	29¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	37¼	37	37	+ ⅛
4	1⅜	Cont Motors	17	3	2⅝	3	+ ⅛
31½	19⅞	Cont O Del (¾g)	31	28¾	28	28½	+ ⅛
32¼	16¼	Cont Steel (¾g)	5	30½	29	30¼	+2¼
67½	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	16	61	59⅞	60¾	— ⅞
177	156½	Corn Prods pf(7)	1	156½	156½	156½	Sep15
47⅜	3	Coty Inc	5	3⅜	3½	3⅜	+ ⅛
2⅜	⅝	Coty Internat	5	1	1	1	
38	16	Crane Co	49	26½	25¾	25⅜	+ ⅜
110	93	Crane cv pf (5)	1	96	96	96	—2
32½	26⅜	Cream of Wh (2)	2	27½	27⅜	27½	+ ⅜
13	6⅞	Crosley Corp	2	8¾	8¼	8¾	+ ½
41½	20¼	Cr

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Gray Goods Sales Soar in Face Of Price Advances

Weekly Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 19—The headlong advance in cotton gray goods markets continued during the past week, and prices of most of the standard constructions are now one to two cents a yard above the levels that prevailed at the close of August. Sales totals during the past week soared to nearly three times the current rate of loom output but the trading did not become active until the latter part of the week.

Many buyers had expected the market would turn dull this week, after the record-breaking scale at which business was done during the preceding week. That was exactly what happened the early part of the week as gray goods buyers stopped to take stock of what they would need, and to survey the effect of the buying boom.

Prices Found Still Low

Checking up on gray goods prices, however, and comparing with those prevailing over the last two or three years, it was quickly seen that even with the sharp advance of the previous week gray goods prices were still below those of September, 1936.

With a major European war in progress, most buyers concluded that gray goods still is very cheap in comparison with other commodities, and when Elmer F. Andrews, Wage-Hour Law Administrator, announced his intention of approving 32½ cents an hour as a wage minimum throughout the industry, in spite of the objections raised by a group of southern mills, many gray goods buyers decided immediately to cover their forward requirements for as far ahead as they could.

Accordingly another wave of buying orders swept through the Worth Street offices, regardless of further price advances decreed by the mills. Many manufacturers, however, were very reluctant to commit their equipment for long forward periods, fearing the forward business would not stick if there should be a slump in prices, and buyers were unable to place nearly as much business as they wanted to place, because of this mill attitude.

Print cloth sales for the week were estimated to be more than 75,000,000 yards, or fully three times the present weekly output and in most other lines of goods also there was a heavy surplus of orders above the current weekly output. The buying was very broad in scope and included practically all the standard types of goods and almost every construction in the standard list.

Standard print cloths moved in large amounts on a basis of 7⅛ to 7¼ cents a yard for 39 inch 4 yard 80 squares. The latter price was firm at the week-end but much business was done at 7⅛ cents just before that. On the 39 inch 4.75 yard 68x72s there was plenty of trading at 6 cents during the week and some sales were put through later at 6⅛ cents, but some of the preferred makes were quoted finally at 6¼ cents and a few sales at that figure were reported.

On 38½ inch 5.35 yard 64x60s the trading was mostly at 5⅜ cents, but the demand still continued after the price had been pushed up to 5½ cents. The 38½ inch 6.25 yard 60x48s moved in volume at 4¾ cents, and other constructions were priced on a similar basis.

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	3⅜s '43-41 Mch	104.14	104.14	104.14
1	3¼s '41	105.9	105.9	105.9
9	3¼s '43-43	107	106.31	107
7	3¼s '46-44	107.2	106.30	107.2
80	4s '54-44	111.2	110.31	111
7	2¾s '47-45	104.27	104.27	104.27
11	3¼s '56-46	110.19	110.19	110.19
1	3s '48-46	108.26	108.26	108.26
4	3½s '49-46	108.23	106.18	106.18
8	4¼s '52-47	115.27	115.27	115.27
12	2s '47	100.18	100.15	100.18
14	2½s '48	102.27	102.26	102.27
13	2½s '53-49	100.18	100.14	100.14
4	2½s '52-50	100.-8	100.14	100.14
11	2½s '54-51	102.7	102.4	102.7
6	3s '55-51	108.7	108.7	108.7
47	2½s '60-55	102.20	102.15	102.20
8	2¾s '59-56	101.15	101.10	101.10
7	2¾s '63-58	101.9	101.9	101.9
199	2½s '65-60	101.14	101.12	101.14

Federal Farm Mortgage

5	2¾s '47-43	102.20	102.20	102.20
2	3s '49-44	104.4	104.3	104.3

Home Owners' Loan

9	3s '52-44	103.26	103.26	103.26

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	104½	104¼	104½
6	Alleghany cv 5s '44	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
4	Alleghany cv 5s '49	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
1	Alleg cv 5s '50	46	46	46
83	Alleghny 5s '50 st	40	39	40
5	Allegh Val 4s '42	103	103	103
25	Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	110½	110¼	110¼
4	Am & For P 5s 2030	57¼	57	57
84	AmIGChem 5½s '49	100⅛	100⅝	100⅝
28	Am T&T 5½s 43	108⅞	108⅝	108⅞
21	Am T&T 3¼s '66	100⅝	100½	100½
42	Am T&T 3¼s '61	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
15	Am WW&E 6s '75	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
11	Anaconda Cop 4½s50	105⅝	105⅛	105½
5	Ang C Nitra deb '67	34	34	34
15	Arm Del 4s '55	95⅝	95	95
8	AT&SF 4s '95	103¼	103	103
1	AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
1	AT&SF 4s1905-55	93	93	93
2	AT&SF 4½s '48	101⅜	101	101⅜
1	Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	40	40	40
1	Atl & Dan22d 4s '48	33	33	33
1	Atl Gu&WI 5s '59	70	70	70
4	Atl Rfin 3s '53	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
14	Bald Locos 5s '40 st	30	29½	29½
3	B&O rfg 6s '95ct	29¾	29¾	29¾
12	B&O 1st 5s '48	67⅛	67	67
25	B&O rfg 5s '95	27¼	27¼	27¼
1	B&O rfg 5s '95ct	27¼	27¼	27¼
4	B&O 5s 2000 D	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
21	B&O 5s 2000 D ct	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
144	B&O cv 4½s '60	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛
22	B&O cv 4½s '60ct	16⅛	15⅞	16
22	B&O 1st 4s '48	65	64	65
3	B&O SW 5s '50ct	45½	45½	45½
3	Bell TPa 5s '48B	113¼	112¾	112¾
1	Bell TPa 5s '48C	114⅛	114¼	114¼
1	Bell TPa 5s '60C	123½	123½	123½
10	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	104⅜	104	104⅜
15	Beth Stl 3⅝s '66	99	98½	98⅞
197	Beth Stl 3½s '52	111⅛	110⅝	111⅛
9	Boston&Me 5s '33	38⅝	35⅝	38⅛
2	Bost&Me 4¾s '61	31	31	31
7	Boston&Me 5s '55	36¼	36	36
6	Bos&NY AirL 4s '55		63½	
3	Bkly 1st 4½s '66	102⅜	102¼	102⅜
17	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	72⅜	71½	71½
1	Bkly UnElist5s '50	80¾	80¾	80¾
1	Bkly U Gas 5s '45	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	91	91	91
4	Bush Term 5s 55	48½	46½	46
6	Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	96⅞	96¾	96¾
18	Can Nat Ry 5s 70	96⅝	94¾	95
23	Can Nat 5s 69 July	92⅜	91	92⅛
6	Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	96	95½	95⅝
12	Can Nat Ry 4¾s 55	93¾	91¼	91¼
13	Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	90	89	90
20	Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	90¼	88	88
90	Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	90	88	89
16	Can Nor 6½s 46	104	103	103½
9	Can Pac 5s 44	100	100	100
2	Can Pac 4s 54	70	70	70
1	Caro C & O 5s 52	107½	107½	107½
5	Celotex 4½s'47 ww	81¾	81	81
1	Cen New Eng 4s '61	35½	35½	35½
1	Cen R R N J 5s '87	17¾	17¾	17¾
5	Cerain-td 5½s'48	75	75	75
4	C & O 1¾s '96 D	93	92¾	92¾
1	C & O rfg 3½s '63	101½	101½	101½
10	Chi & Alton 3s '49	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
4	CB&Q gen 4s '58	92¼	92¼	92¼
25	CB&Q 4s 111 '49	100	99½	100
5	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	17½	17	17
2	Chic Gt West 4s '59	21½	21½	21½
7	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	8	8	8
1	Chi&NW gen 5s '87	15	15	15
27	Chi&NW 4s '49	4	4	4
1	Chi & NW 4s '87	13½	13½	13½
1	Chi & NW 3½s '87	13¾	13¾	13¾
4	CRI&P cv 4½s'60	4	3½	3½
1	C R I & P 4s '88	15	15	15
1	C R I & P rfg 4s'34	7	7	7
4	C T H & SE inc 5s'60	58¼	56	56¼
8	Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	103¾	103¾	103¾
18	Ch Un Sta 4½s '63	107	107	107
4	Ch & W Ind 4¼s '62	93½	93½	93½
10	Childs Co 5s '43	59	58⅞	59
5	Cinn Gas & El 3¼s '66	102	101¾	102
1	Cin Un Term 4½s '71	103¾	103¾	103¾
9	Cin Un Term 3½s '71	105½	105½	105½
3	CCC&StL 4½s'77	55¼	55¼	55¼
5	CCC&StL gen 4s '93	68	68	68
3	CCC&StL 4s '90 StL	62¾	62¾	62¾
6	ClevUnTerm 5½s'73	89	88	88
3	Col & So 4½s '80	35¾	35	35
2	Columbia G 5s '53 Ap	100	100	100
6	Columbia G 5s '52 May	100⅜	100	100⅜
10	Columbia G 5s 1962	97⅞	97¾	97⅞
3	Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	107	107	107
2	Com'l Cred 3¼s '51			
		103 15-32	103 15-32	105 15-32
6	Comwlth Ed 3½s '58	103⅞	103¾	103⅞
64	Comwlth Edcv2¾s '58	114⅛	114	114⅛
4	Conn Riv Pow 3¾s '61	106	104½	106
22	Con Edis 3¼s '46	103⅞	103½	103½
13	Con Edis 3½s '48	103½	103½	103½
4	Con Edis 3½s '58	101	100⅝	101
4	Con Edis 3½s '56	101¼	101¼	101¼
43	Con Oil cv 3½s '51	103¾	103⅜	103⅜
2	Consol'n Coal 5s '60	65	64¾	65
8	Consum Pow 3½s '70	101¼	101	101¼
2	Consum Pow 3½s '67	102	101⅝	102
6	Consum Pow 3½s '65	104	103½	103½
2	Consum Pow 3¼s '66	99⅝	99	99⅝
6	Container 5s '43	100	100	100
12	Contin'tal Oil 3½s '48	111⅞	111¼	111⅞
1	Crown Cork 4s '50	102½	102½	102½
5	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	34¾	34	34¾
3	Cuba RR 7½s '46	48½	46	46
1	Dayton P&L 3½s '60	105¼	105¼	105¼
19	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	66¼	65	66¼
6	D & R G 4s '36	10½	10	10
1	D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	3½	3½	3½
1	Det & Mack 1st 4s '95	40½	40½	40½
26	Det Ed 4½s '61	111¾	110¾	111¼
3	Det Ed 4s '65	109¼	109	109
5	Duquesne Li 3½s '65	105¼	105¼	105¾
2	Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	107½	107½	107½
68	Erie rfg 5s '67	14¾	14¼	14¼
16	Erie rfg 5s '75	14¾	14	14

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:55
1	Erie 1st 4s '96	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
15	Erie gen lien 4s '96	20½	20½	20½
9	Erie cv 4s '53 B	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛
2	Erie & Jer 6s '55	44½	44½	44½
6	Erie Gene 6s '57	44¾	44	44¾
56	Firestone T&R 3½s'48	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞
3	Fla E Cst 4½s '59	59	59	59
9	GenMotAccept 3¼s'51	104¼	104¼	104¼
29	Gen tl Cast 5½s '49	68¼	67	68¼
1	Ga Car & Nor 6s '34	19	19	19
12	Goodrich 4½s '56	101⅛	101	101
1	Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
2	Gt Nor 5s '73	91	91	91
1	Gt Nor 4½s '76D	83½	83½	83½
2	Gt Nor 1st 4½s '61	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
91	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	105⅜	104¾	105
7	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	91½	91	91
2	G Bay & W deb B	7	7	7
1	Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	94	94	94
1	Gulf St Util 3½s '69	100	100	100
8	Hoe & Co 1st mtg 4s	71	71	71
2	Houst Oil Tex 4½s '54	93½	93½	93½
24	Hudson Coal 5s '62A	40⅜	38⅞	39¾
2	Hud & Man2rfg8s57	48¾	48¾	48¾
1	Hud&Manine 5s '57	15	15	15
1	Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70B	106	106	106
1	Ill Cent 4s '52	49¾	49¾	49¾
7	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	53	53	53
20	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	49	48½	49
1	IC&CSL&NO 5s83A	51½	51½	51½
5	IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	49	49	49
1	Indus Rayon 4½s '48	94½	94½	94½
1	Inland Stl 3½s '61	104⅛	104⅛	104½
1	Interb R Tr 7s '32	64	63½	63½
5	Interb R Tr 6s '32	30½	30½	30½
6	Interb RTr rfg 6s86	66	66	66
22	Interlake Iron cv 4s47	94½	94	94½
1	Int Agric 5s '42 st	100	100	100
1	Int Gt Nor adj 6s '52	3¼	3¼	3¼
10	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	73	71⅝	72½
15	Int Ot Nor 1st6s53	17	17	17
1	Int Paper 6s '55	91½	90½	90½
3	Int Ryz C A 6½s47	90	90	90
12	Int T&T 4½s '52	43¾	43¾	43¾
95	Int T&T 5s '55	52⅝	51⅞	52
1	Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
9	KCFtS&M 4s '36ct	31	30⅜	30⅜
27	K C Term 4s '60	105⅛	105	105⅛
1	Kans G&E 4½s '80	103½	103½	103½
2	Keith (B F) 6s '46	100	100	100
2	Kings Co Lt 5s '54	104¼	104⅛	104¼
19	Koppers Co 4s '51	99	99	99
3	Kresge Found 3s '45	101¾	101¾	101¾
1	Kresge Found 3¼s '47	100¾	100¾	100¾
5	Lac Gas 5½s '53	51	50⅝	50⅝
14	Lautaro Nit inc '75	33	33	33
1	Leh C&N 4½s '54 A	52½	52½	52½
2	Leh Val Coal 5s '74 st	30¼	30¼	30¼
10	Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	21½	21½	21½
2	Leh Val 4½s 2003	19¼	19¼	19¼
4	Leh Val 4½s 2003 asd	19	18	19
2	Leh Val 4s 2003	18	18	18
6	Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	18	17¼	18
1	Liggett & M 7s '44	122½	122½	122½
9	Lion Oil CV 4½s '52	104½	104¼	104½
11	Louisia & Ark 5s '69	81½	80½	81
1	Lou cv 4½s 2003	89	89	89
1	Louis & N 3¾s 2003	78½	78½	78½
1	Lou Gas&El 3½s '66	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
2	Main Cen 4s 45	72	72	72
1	Maine Cen 4½s 60	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞
15	Manati Sug 4s 57	40	40	40
23	Manhat Ry 4s 90	66⅝	65⅝	65⅝
3	Manhat Ry 4s 90 ct	64	63¼	63¼
3	Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	33¾	33¼	33¼
2	Mead Corp 4s 45 A	103	103	103
8	Metr Con Gas 4s 63	93¾	93	93
1	M & StL 4s 49	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1	MSP&SSMarie 8s 46	3	3	3
1	Mo Pac 5s 49	59	59	59
1	M-K-T 6s 6s 62A	21½	21½	21½
3	M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
3	M-K-T 4½s 78	20½	20½	20½
3	M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	32¼	32¼	32¼
6	M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	19¾	19¾	19¾
1	Mo Pac 5s 65 A	16	16	16
12	Mo Pac 5s 77 F	16	16	16
10	Mo Pac 5s 78 G	16	16	16
11	Mo Pac 5s 81 I	16	16	16
1	Mo Pac 5s 81 I ct	15½	15½	15½
20	Mo Pac gen 4s 75	4¼	4¼	4¼
1	Mob & O 4½s 77	24½	24½	24½
4	MonWPaPub Sv4½s60	106½	106	106
11	MonWPa Pub Sv4½s 65	106	106	106
14	Mont Pow 3¾s 66	93⅜	92¾	92¾
3	Mor & Essex 5s 55	42	41	41
9	Mor & Essex 4½s 55	36¾	36¾	36¾
1	Mor&Essex3½s2000	45	45	45
2	Mor&StT&T 2¼s 68	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
3	Nassau El 4s 51	40½	40½	40½
31	Nat Dairy 3¾s 51ww	102⅜	102	102¼
31	Nat Distill 3½s 49	98	97¾	98
1	Nat Gypsum 4½s 50	101½	101½	101½
7	Natl Steel 3s '65	96½	96½	96½
1	New Eng T&T 5s'52	119	119	119
5	NEngT&T 4½s'61B	117¾	117¾	117¾
11	NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	106	105⅞	105⅞
3	N G Rfg 4s '53	70	68	70
10	N O Pub Sv 5s '52A	104½	104½	104½
24	NYC rfg 5s 2013	63⅝	63	63½
63	NYC 4½s 2013A	57	56	56½
1	NYC cv 6s '38	64¼	63	64¼
24	NYC cv 3¾s '52	68	67⅝	68
7	NYC & HR 4s '42	82	82	82
3	NYC Lt Sh 3½s '98	63½	63½	63½
1	NYCh&StL 4s '41	69	68¼	69
10	NYCh&StL 4½s'74A	65¼	64¾	65
78	NY Ch & StL 4½s '78	55⅝	55	55
4	NY Ch&StL 4s '46	78½	77¾	77¾
11	NY Conn RR 4½s '53	100⅛	100	100
12	NY Dock Co 4s '51	55½	55⅜	55½
4	NY Edis 3½s '51	58½	58½	58½
1	NY Edis 3¼s '65	102	101⅞	102
7	NY Edis 3¼s '66	102¼	102	102¼
3	NY G El H&U 4s '49	109¾	109⅞	109⅞
1	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	13½	13½	13½
4	NYNH&H clt 6s '40	22	22	22
6	NYNH&H 4½s '67	15¾	15¾	15¾
1	NYNH&H 4s '55	13½	13½	13½
1	NY Steam 3½s '63	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
1	NY Stk gen 6s '40	6	6	6
1	NY Tel 4½s '39	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
2	NY Tel 3¼s '67	102½	102½	102½
8	NY W&Bost 4½s'46	3¼	3¼	3¼
117	NorF & W 4s '96	117	117	117
13	Nor Am Co 4s '59	101½	101½	101½
3	Nor Am Co 3¾s '54	100	99⅝	100½
7	Nor Am Co 3½s '49	101⅜	101¼	101⅜
3	Nor Pac 6s 2047	63½	63	63
1	Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	53½	53⅝	53½
6	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	51½	51	51½
7	Nor Pac 4s '97	71	71	71
4	Nor Pac 3s 2047	44½	44	44
1	NorStates Pow 5s '87	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
10	Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	100	100	100
1	Ogden&LCha 4s '48 st	7½	7½	7½
1	Okla G&E 4s '46	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
20	Ohio Ed 4s '65	104	103¾	104
2	Ontario Tran 5s '45	108	108	108
6	Ore RR & Nav 4s '46	106	106	106
1	Or-WashRR&N 4s'61	100¼	100¼	100¼
7	Otis Steel 4½s'62A	76	76	76
5	Pac Gas&El 3¼s '66	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1	Pac G&E 3¾s '61	104	103¾	103⅞
1	Pac Gas&El 4s '64	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
3	Pac T&T 3¼s '66B	102	101½	102
3	Pac T&T 3¼s '66 C	103½	103½	103½
1	Panhandle EPL 4s'52	103	103	103
1	Para Pict cv 3¼s '47	78	78	78
1	Parmelee T 6s '44	50	50	50
1	Penn Co 4s '63	99¼	99¼	99¼
9	Penn P & T 3½s '69	102¾	102½	102¾
8	Penn P & Lt 4½s '74	102⅞	102	102⅞
1	Penn RR gen 5s '68	104½	104⅛	104½

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:55
23	Penn RR gen 4½s '65	97¾	97⅛	97⅝
16	Penn RR 4½sdeb '70	85	84⅝	85
2	Penn RR gen 4¼s '81	93½	93¼	93½
4	Penn RR 3½s '70	84½	84¼	84¼
20	Penn RR 3¼s '52	87	86¾	87
1	Peo OL&C Chi 5s '47	109	109	109
1	Pere Marq 4½s '80	59	59	59
19	PPhelps Dodge3½s '52	114	113	114
4	PhilBal&W 4½s'81D	103	103¼	103¼
13	Philco Co 5s '67	102	101½	101½
27	Phil Elec 3½s '67	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	5¼	5¼	5¼
36	Ph Read C&I 5s '73	14½	14	14½
67	Phillips Pet 3s '48	114⅝	114	114⅛
1	PCC & StL 5s '70A	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Pitts & W Va 4½s 58A	42	42	42
1	Pitts&WVa 4½s '60C	42½	42½	42½
27	Portl Gen E 4½s '60	75½	74	75¼
138	Postal Tel&C 5s '53	17	16½	16⅞
1	Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	5¼	5¼	5¼
10	Pub Svc Pro Jl 3½s '68	100⅝	100½	100⅝
3	Radio Keith 6s '41	60	60	60
3	Readg 4½s '97 A	75½	76	76
3	Rem Rand 4¼s '58 xw	97	97	97
3	Rem Rand 4½s '56	97	97	97
14	Republic Steel 5½s '54	112¾	112¾	112
7	Republic Steel 4½s'61	92½	92	92
1	Republic Steel 4½s '56	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
2	RI Ary & Lt4½s'34	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
3	St L Gt Nor 4s '47	105	105	105
44	St L S F 4½s '78	10½	10	10½
4	StLSF4½s'78clf st	9¾	9¾	9¾
4	St L S F 4s '50 A	10¼	10¼	10¼
4	St L S F 4s-50A ct	9¾	9¾	9¾
1	St L SW rfg 5s '90	11	11	11
31	Seab A L cn 4s '45	8½	8¼	8½
3	Sea A L 4s '50 st	11½	11½	11½
4	Sea Air Ly 4s '59	5⅝	5½	5⅝
3	Sea-AllFla 6s'35A ct	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛
30	Shell Un 2½s '54	90	89½	89¾
7	Skelly Oil 4s '51	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
5	Socony Vac Oil 3s '64	99⅝	99	99
16	So Bell T&T 3½s '62	100½	100½	100½
3	So Bell T&T 3s '79	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
8	So Cal Gas 4½s '61	107	106¾	107
4	So Calif 4½s '47	94¼	94	94⅛
9	Sou Pac 4½s '49	48	47	47¾
35	Sou Pac 4½s '81	47¾	46¾	47
23	So Pac 4½s '69	47¾	46¾	46¾
3	So Pac clt 4s '49	47½	47½	47½
12	So Pw 4½s Ore '77	51	50½	50⅝
10	South Ry 6½s '56	78½	78	78
2	South Ry gen 6s '56	73	73	73
3	South Ry cn 5s '94	85½	85½	85½
48	South Ry gen 4s '56	57¾	57	57¼
1	S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	106½	106½	106½
2	S W Bell 3s '68	99	99	99
1	S W Gas & El 4s '60	104	104	104
16	Stand Oil N J 2¾s '53	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
5	Stand Oil N J 2¾s '53	98	98	98
12	Studebaker cv 6s '45	90½	90	90½
1	Swift & Co 3¼s '50	105	105	105
10	Tex Corp 3½s '51	104¾	104¾	104¾
7	Tex Corp 3s '59	98	97¾	97¾
38	Third Ave aj 5s '60	11½	10⅝	11½
13	Third Ave 4s 60	44⅜	44	44⅜
31	Tidewat Assoc 3¼s'52	102	102	102
5	T St L&W 4s'50	65	65	65
31	Un El Mo 3¾s'62	105	104½	104½
2	Union Oil Cal 6s'42			
		110 1-32	110 1-32	110 1-32
8	Un Oil Cal cv 3½s'52	105¾	105¾	105¾
3	Un Pac 1st 5s 2008	112⅝	112½	112⅝
2	Un Pac 1st 4s'47 reg	107	107	107
1	Un Pac 1st 4s'47	110¼	110¼	110¼
13	Un Pac 3½s'71	91¾	91¾	91¾
1	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	103½	103½	103½
5	Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s'52	66½	66	66
1	Unit Drug 5s'53	77	77	77
1	Unit Gas 5s '57	103½	103	103
1	Unit Stockyds 4¼s'51	84¾	84¾	84¾
3	Utah Ltd&Trac 5s'44	96	96	96
1	Util P&L 5s '59	99	99	99
1	Util P&L 4½s'57	76¼	76¼	76¼
2	Util P&L 4½s'59	76¼	76¼	76¼
2	Vanadium 5s'41	112	111	111
4	Va El&Pow 3½s'68	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
2	Va Ry & Pow 5s'34	42½	42½	42½
25	Virginian Ry 3¼s'66	102	101¾	102
3	Wabash 2d 5

Raw Materials Export Limited By Chilean Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—One of the first steps of this country in economic self-protection against European war pressures was to prohibit the export of raw materials required at home. Another measure was to prohibit the sale or hiring of nationally-owned mercantile marine vessels.

Chile, more than any other South American country, has developed national industries, being forced to do so after the 1914-18 war, when synthetic triumphed over natural nitrate. Their maintenance and expansion are vital if German and Central European trade is excluded for a long period by blockade.

Besides supplying certain of its own manufacturing requirements, Chile hopes to export to neighboring countries, especially to Peru and Ecuador on the West Coast. These two countries, the former notably, have balances against Chile, and it is hoped to induce them to take some lines of manufacture normally supplied by Germany.

Hopes are centered mainly on footwear and general leather goods, confectionery, woolen and cotton textiles, canned fruit, and milk, and iron goods. It is argued that unless the United States is prepared to buy more, or to extend dollar credits, several of the West Coast republics will not be in a position to switch former German buying to the United States.

It is officially stated that various South American countries have evinced interest in acquiring Chilean food products. Uruguay and Argentina desire potatoes, Venezuela wants flour and vegetables, and Colombia other food. On the other hand, the Food Commissar, Señor Arturo Nathan, has a watchful eye on these same lines until national consumption requirements are totaled.

With German and British shipping diverted from South Pacific seas, it is expected that the "lone star" flag will be appearing more frequently in ports of Latin America.

The improved prospects for Chilean shipping were evident on the stock exchange, the shares of the South American Steamship Company doubling in value within three days of the British declaration of war on Germany. The stock of national manufacturing companies has also advanced, though not more than 10 per cent.

Polish Refugees Start Return To Their Home Farms

JASLO, Poland, Sept. 19 (AP)—Thousands of Polish refugees are plodding homeward over the dusty roads along which they fled before the advancing Germans. This picture is seen on the route from Krakow to Jaslo, deep in Polish Galicia.

The refugees are emerging from forests and other hiding places, some a hundred miles from home. Most of them travel afoot and some in rickety carts, but during the last few days German supply trucks, returning empty from the front, have given lifts to many.

Women were seen carrying babies in shawl slings, the men trudging along beside them with packs on their shoulders containing all their remaining possessions. Many of the children of walking age led the family cow, which unconcernedly chewed her cud. Some of the families stuffed their possessions into baby buggies, which often broke down. Nearly all the refugees were barefoot.

At Tarnow, a city of 55,000 east of Krakow, hundreds of homeless Poles congregate all day opposite the German commanders headquarters to wait for empty trucks returning from the front. On their arrival they are mobbed by the refugees. German soldiers keep them away from the trucks until women and children are inside.

Many Polish soldiers were said to be among the refugees. They were men who, through the lightning advance of the German army, became separated from the main body of the retreating Polish Army. Thereafter they worked their way to friendly farms and changed into civilian clothes.

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

CALL ON FRIENDS with unusual new Personal Christmas Cards and Stationery. Names imprinted. Also big-value 21-Card Assortment at $1. Profit 50c. Experience unnecessary. Samples FREE. Wallace Brown, 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. G-24, New York City.

CHRISTMAS CARD SALESPEOPLE! Take orders for exceptional value 21-card $1 Christmas assortment and 13 others; up to 100% profit. Also Christmas Cards with name, 50 for $1. Experience unnecessary. Samples free. New England Art Publishers, Dept. 112, North Abington, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS—50 Exclusive Folders with Name $1. De Luxe 21 Folder Asst. $1. Profit 100%. 14 others. Bonuses. Personal and Business Album. 63 Engravings. Stationery Samples Free. Call-write MENDLER ART CO., 120 Boylston St., Boston, Dept. C. S.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Big profits easily made selling friends unusual assortment. Many photographic reproductions. 50 for $1 Personals. Stationery 12 assortments. Experience unnecessary. Request approval samples. Terry Studios, 93 Westfield, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS—50 for $1 with name. Costs 60c. FREE Album, 22 designs. One of America's finest 21 folder boxes. Costs 50c. Sells $1. Good Profits. Request samples. Sunshine Art, Dept. CM, 154 Nassau, N. Y. City.

CHRISTMAS CARDS—Deal with a leading concern; big profits selling friends finest $1 assortment; latest foils, parchments; 56 personals; request samples. DOEHLA, Fitchburg S-69, Mass.

INITIAL CHRISTMAS CARDS
MAKE YOU MORE MONEY
Sell latest fad—21 beautiful folders with sender's Initial in Gold, Silver effect, $1 retail. 60c profit. Bonus. 50 Name-Imprinted cards, $1. Many unusual money-making assortments, 50c up. Get samples. ARTISTIC CARD CO., 888 Way, Elmira, N Y

HOUSES FOR SALE

SAN JOSE, CALIF.—Strictly English type country residence, four bedrooms, maid's room, three baths, living room, dining room, breakfast room, patio and large living porch, laundry, three-car garage, and yard fully fenced, near San Jose, Calif.; population 55,000; close to golf course overlooking Santa Clara Valley. Five minutes from town and schools; one acre in lawn, shrubs and building site, one acre without buildings and family garden; will send photographs and price upon application. Box 507, Porter Lane.

General Classified

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 180 Huntington Avenue, The Ilkley—Attractive rooms nearly opp. The Mother Church; inner spring mattresses; near-by garage; desirable rest and study. MISS SLACK.

ROOMS TO LET
Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y.—Exclusive home, next to First Church of Christ, Scientist, large, airy rooms, five minutes Fair; parking. ZIMMER, 144-41 Sanford Avenue.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN—Good income full or spare time; take orders Janalene "DATED" Dresses, Lingerie, Hosiery, Children's Wear; good commissions; chance to get own clothes FREE; no canvassing; experience unnecessary; outfit furnished. JANALENE, INC., Dept. 818, Indianapolis, Ind.

YOUR own hosiery and up to $22 a week in commissions selling famous Double-Wear Snag Proofed Chiffon silk hosiery to friends. Write for actual sample. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. Z-133, Indianapolis, Ind

Local Classified
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY SUITES
1-2 and 3 rooms, newly renovated, in elevator buildings. All modern improvements.
Coleman & Gilbert Associates
339 Huntington Ave., Boston
Telephone Com. 3212

MODERN APARTMENTS
BACK BAY and BROOKLINE
from one room, recep. hall, kit. and bath to eight rooms, recep. hall and three baths. Rents $25 to $150 month.
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston LAF 7040

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Attr. 5-6 room heated apts., few blocks from Harvard Sq.; quiet neighborhood; open fireplaces, screened porches; redecorated; references; $65-$70; (also furnished apts.). Apply SUPT., 55 Frost St. (off Forest St.). TRO. 8124.

WOLLASTON, MASS. — Five-room modern bungalow; oil heat, fireplace, garage; adults preferred. Gra. 5388.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 210 West 79th St.—Large one-room apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, refrigeration; all transportation; near church. Endicott 2-1683.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

'38 FORD CLUB COUPE $565
'38 FORD TOURING TUDOR $445
HOOVER MOTORS, INC.
Park Square, Boston HUB. 7100

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York; Regent 4-2290

FOR SALE

LARGE quantity of new and used furniture for office or studio. Driver Desk Company, 31 West 32nd St., N. Y. C.

FURS

FUR COATS—We can actually SAVE you considerable money on most every type fur coat or scarf—also custom made coats to your measure; liberal trade-in allowance on your old fur coat. CHARLES E. MORRIS, cor. 29th St., 230-328 7th Ave., N. Y. C., 4th floor; Longacre 5-4047.

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Finest quality furs, custom made and ready - to - wear
Also remodeling, repairing at moderate prices; budget payments available. 345 Seventh Ave., at 30th St., N. Y. C. Phone Penna. 6-2279

GUIDES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Etch unforgettable memories of Washington; let a licensed guide accompany you. Emerson 2689, 2944 Macomb, N. W.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE, $3
COLONIAL MATTRESS CO., BOSTON
INNERSPRINGS MADE HIGH 2122
FURNITURE UPHOLSTERED AND REFAIRED

MOVING AND STORAGE

GEORGE'S BACK BAY EXPRESS
Local and Long Distance Furniture and Piano Movers. Storage. New Padded Vans. 34 Westland Ave., Boston. KENmore 3623.

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE. Fireproof warehouse, storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 465 West 150th. N.Y.C. Edgecombe 4-1312.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

Clean—Reasonable—Anywhere
F. J. SWENSON
358 Wadsworth Avenue, New York City
Wash. Hghts. 7-9427

PAYING GUESTS

"GREEN SHADOWS," Hamburg, Conn.—Open all year; a charming home in the country; excellent food; comfortable rooms; steam heat.

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabe, Baldwin, other grands; perfect; reasonable; we buy and exchange. EMPIRE, 1352 6th Ave. (55th), New York.

REAL ESTATE

SKI LODGE, Round-Top Mountain, Bristol, N. H.—Antique, colonial, fireplaces, furnace, telephone, electricity; desirable; reasonable. VIOLA GEORGE, Bristol, N. H.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

TERRITORY OPEN TO RIGHT MAN to represent large N. E. company dealing in shrubs, roses, fruit trees, etc.; liberal commissions. Write Oakland Nurseries, Manchester, Conn.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Pleasant rooms, water in closet; walking distance The Mother Church; permanent; trans. Com. 9323.

BOSTON—Nicely furnished double room with running water. 245 Newbury Street, Com. 8574.

N. Y. C., 101st (Broadway)—Spacious studios, double, $8-$10; smaller singles, private bath, $6-$7; quiet. Phone mornings, evenings, Davis, AC. 2-7675.

N. Y. C., 171 W. 71st (Broadway)—In refined home, large and single room; light and sunny, harmonious atmosphere; references (12 A).

N. Y. C., West 55th—Beautiful modern room, bath; business person preferred. Write Box M-47, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

N. Y. C.—Business woman; lovely large, light room, 2 closets, 17th floor, 1 in family; excellent transportation. CH. 2-2058.

ROOMS TO LET
Vicinity N Y. World's Fair

JAMAICA L. I., N. Y., 143-08 84 Rd., Lutz—Attractive rooms in private home; exclusive section; reasonable; convenient to all transportation.

SANATORIUMS

—TENACRE FOUNDATION—
A Sanatorium, offering proper nursing care and suitable environment for those seeking healing through Christian Science treatment; ALSO—Specially equipped (and authorized by the state) to care for mental cases receiving Christian Science treatment.
TENACRE FOUNDATION, PRINCETON, N. J.
Reorganized June, 1939

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, excellent references, last position 9 years, employer passed on city-country. E. SCHMIDT, 300 E. 79th St., N. Y. C. BU. 8-9775

TRANSLATOR — Gentleman translates from German, Dutch, French into excellent English. Write Box C-29, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER COMPANION, English, experienced in all household duties; knowledge of French; city or country. ELEANOR WILSON, c/o BATES, 8521 Lefferts Ave., Kew Gardens, N. Y. Virginia 7-2302.

REFINED woman as useful companion to elderly lady; references. Write Box C-31, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

TEACHERS and TUTORS

ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION, grammar; writing articles, public speaking; Columbia graduate. Write Box D-17, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

FRENCH native teacher, experienced, available for school, full or part time; private instruction also. Mlle. Gremillot, Asp. 6478 (Mass.).

WANTED TO BUY

A BIG cash price for worn fur coats and chokers. I. M. FUR CO., 1 W. 34th, opp. Empire State Bldg. Wis. 7-7969.

BETTER cash prices for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

GRAND PIANO WANTED
Oriental Rugs. Dining Room Set.
Longwood 8091 (Mass.).

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . BCM/CSM, London, are assured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

SOUTHPORT — Board residence, bed and breakfast, ideal position, every comfort assured. MISS QUIRK, 80, Lord Street.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.S.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, England
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH EAST CLIFF — LYNTON COURT
Next door Christian Science Church
46 rooms (16 due South, 8 ground floor), 4 Lounges, Recreation Room, 4 acre grounds. Everything for perfect holiday. Winter terms from 2½ gns. Tariff on request.
O. ROSIER

BOURNEMOUTH POOLE ROAD — ARNCOTT HALL
A modern comfortable hotel, 45 bedrooms; fitted h. and c. and radiators; private bathrooms; electric lift; inclusive terms 3½ to 5 gns. Telegrams and Tel. Bournemouth 3050

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) — BURNBRAE
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

BOURNEMOUTH GERVIS ROAD EAST — YENTON
Modern, with comfort and restfulness of a country house. P. H. Benn. Tel. 2752.

BOURNEMOUTH — Sunshine Corner Hotel, facing sea. All modern conveniences and comforts. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan. Southbourne Overcliff Drive.

BOURNEMOUTH E., 80 Parkwood Road—Comfortable home, H. and C.; near sea, shops; from 2 gns. Mr. and Mrs. Parker, Tel. Southbourne 2716.

BOURNEMOUTH E. — "Craigrie" southern Road. Close sea, excellent cooking, every comfort. Mr. and Mrs. Monk. Tel. S'bourne 1180.

EASTBOURNE for HOLIDAYS
The BELGRAVE for COMFORT
THE BELGRAVE, one door from centre of Promenade. REFURNISHED, MORE COMFORTABLE THAN EVER, is the ideal hotel. H. & C. in bedrooms. Faultless service. RENOWNED FOR EXQUISITE CUISINE. INCLUSIVE TERMS from 3 gns. p.w. Tariff. Res. Directors, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. F. Reed.

EASTBOURNE
GLENDOWER HOTEL
Central—Modern—Lift
Terms October to March from 3 gns.
Tel. 489

LONDON

AN ECONOMY to live in these modernized hotels. Lifts. P. O. 'phones. Excellent Food. Low terms.

EMBASSY Bayswater Rd. W. 2 BAY 2131. From 3 gns.

QUEENSBOROUGH COURT
46-52 Queensborough Terrace, W. 2
Minute to Park. From 2½ gns. BAY 0131

42-44 HARRINGTON GDNS.
S. W. KEN. 5483. Terms from 2 gns. Bed and Breakfast and Bath from 25s

KENSINGTON 118 Queen's Gate, S. W.
KEN. 1172 from 3 gns. CENTRAL HEATING. Close tubes and museums.

WEST LONDON BAY 5115
Kensington Gardens Square, W. 2 fr. 2½ gns.
Leads into Garden. Resident Supervising. Directress (all hotels) Mrs. Leman

LONDON — HOTEL IMPERIAL
121-122 Queens Gate, S. W. 7. KEN. 1191
Two minutes South Kensington Station
Hot and Cold Water. Gas Fires, telephone in all bedrooms. Central Heating. Lift. From £3.3s. en pension. 10/6 daily. 7/6 bed, bath, breakfast.

Lexham Gardens Hotel WES. 5023
112-116 Lexham Gardens, Kensington, W. 8.
H. and C. water, gas fires, phones. En pension fr. £2.12.6. Daily 9/6. Bed, bath, breakfast 6/6. Central heating. PERFECT QUIET Garden.

LONDON — Queens Gate House
127-128 Queens Gate, S. W. 7. KEN. 7226.
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Hot and Cold Water, telephone, central heating in every bedroom. From £3.13.6 en pension. 12/6 daily. 8/6 bed, bath, breakfast.

LONDON
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36/42 INVERNESS TER., W. 2
(Close to Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens)
Private Suites. Rooms with Private Baths. Comfortable bedrooms with all modern conveniences. Central Heating. H. and C. Water. Telephones in all rooms. Lift to all floors. Night Porter.
INSPECT THIS DELIGHTFUL AND MODERN HOTEL
MODERATE TERMS. WRITE FOR TARIFF
Tel. BAY. 1401 Grams.: FORTEOTEL

LONDON
AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL
Most Modern Comfort, Service and Cuisine of the Best
THE GRANTLEIGH
Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2.
Quite near Christian Science church
En pension 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 12/6
Lift. Central Heating. Ph. Bay 3616
Cable Grantleigh, Padd., London

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12-14 Harrington Road, South Kensington. KEN. 7897. 1 minute tube, church and buses; delightful rooms, running water. Meals in rooms. Bed, breakfast and bath from 6/6.

LONDON — Museum 1399
CAMBRIDGE HOUSE
12 and 13 Montague St., Russell Sq. W.C. 1
Opposite British Museum. H. and C. water and gas fires in all rooms. £3.3.0 en pension 9/- daily. 7/6 bed, bath breakfast.

London—EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL, 31/32 Courtfield Gardens, S. W. 5. FRO. 3397. For the benefit of those wishing to remain in London we are keeping open. H. and C. water; well appointed. From 2½ gns.

LONDON: Private Hotel, 13 St. George's Sq., Westminster—H. and C. comfortable beds, lounge; walking distance Christian Science church. MISS BAKER. VIC. 3306. Bus 24 passes.

Tel. Liv. 3262, London
BEAULIEU HEIGHTS HOTEL
South Norwood Hill S. E. 25
QUIET COMFORTABLE
150 feet back from road
Central Heating Running Water in Bedrooms
Moderate terms Brochure on request

SOUTH DEVON
Dawlish—Rockstone Hotel Tel. 158
The peace of a beautiful environment
Southport—Clifton Hotel, Promenade, A.A., R.A.C., Lift, Orchestra, Dancing, Tennis, Golf, Bathing, Garage. Tel. 4141. Telegrams Marine.

SOUTHPORT Talbot Private Hotel
Central heating, gas fires, h. and c. water in bedrooms; near Christian Science church; garage near. Phone 300011.

FRANCE—PARIS

PARIS.—"BON ACCUEIL." Modern comfort. Lift. Refined cooking. Central location near Boulevard Montparnasse. Pension from Frs. 50.- Inclusive daily. 42 Boulevard Raspail Teleobone Lit. 49-29

HOTEL DUMINY
3 rue du Mont Thabor
Family hotel Central
(near Tuileries Gardens)
Rooms with and without baths.
Moderate terms with and without pension.

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH, MARWICK HOTEL, Inverleith Terrace—Min. church and cars; hot and cold water; central heating, quiet, moderate. Tel. 248411.

GLASGOW—Fitzroy Hotel, 1 Fitzroy Place, Sauchiehall St., 1 minute Christian Science church; hot and cold water and electric fires in all bedrooms; every comfort; moderate; garage adjacent. Tel. Douglas 332. Telegrams Fitzotel.

SWITZERLAND

BERN—Pension Blamm, Kirchenfeld. Homelike family pension. Running water. Near Christian Science church.

LUGANO-PARADISO, Esplanade Hotel—Best recommended Family Hotel on the lakeside with wide garden terrace; private beach; every comfort. Pension from Fr. 9.-

NEGGIO bei LUGANO—HOTEL NEGGIO (Famille Miescher), 10 minutes Lugano, hotel bus; highly recommended; rooms with running water, central heating; beautiful tropical garden; moderate prices.

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AROSA
Sunshine all around
Close to Ski-ing fields;
Moderate Terms

Gown? Hat? Coat?

Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

England

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QUALITY SERVICE PRICE
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192 Blackburn Road and 50 Abbey Street

R. McKNO
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
92 Blackburn Road (Gentlemen)
38 Station Road (Ladies)

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High Class Butcher
Canterbury Lamb a Speciality
40 OXTON ROAD, BIRKENHEAD
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Personal Supervision

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HOSE
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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Yorkshire's Famous Store
Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting
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TAYLOR & PARSONS LTD.,
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Open Every Saturday Until 8

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Gossard Corsets
Twilfit Corsets
Hosiery Specialists
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J. Collinson & Co.
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Telephone 603
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Agents for
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

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HAIRDRESSER
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Shirriff's Lushus TABLE JELLIES

H. & R. D. CURL
Fishmongers and Poulterers
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Diplomas and Prize Winners
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47, Albion Street.
25, Wellington Street

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253 Roundhay Road, Leeds
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416 Barrogate Road, Moortown

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233 Dewsbury Road	"		Crossgates
5 Malvern Road	"	99	Godwin St.
129 Harehill Road	"		Bradford
474 Roundhay Road	"	44	Wellington St.
3 Headingley Lane	"		Bingley

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Entire specialists in all classes of fur work. Customers own designs particularly catered for.
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17 RANELAGH STREET

COOPERS
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CHURCH STREET
for the Things That Are DIFFERENT

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18 Cable Street
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Armstrongs
HATS OF DISTINCTION
Day and Evening Gowns, Coats
Sports Wear
12 Allerton Road, Liverpool
Phone Wavertree 139

LYTHAM—ST. ANNES

Tel. St. Annes 303
Marion Johns
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Williams Deacon's Bank Chambers
1 Orchard Road, St. Annes-on-the-Sea

ADAM HUNTER
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BOOKS, STATIONERY
NOVELTIES *of Many Kinds*

Thistlethwaite & Edgar
Electrical Engineers and Contractors
Back St. Annes Road West
St. Annes-on-the-Sea Telephone 47

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Why not try the "Comsence" Shoe?
FITTED BY
FINLEY & BABER
16, St. Ann St., Manchester 2

JOHN G. MILLER LTD.
L. N. E. R. Sidings, Ardwick
COAL and COKE
all grades
(Wagon loads at wholesale prices to any station)
PHONE ARDWICK 2961

ENGLAND

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

Cliftons
CHOCOLATES
are chocolates of outstanding quality
Obtainable at the Clifton shops in Manchester and district. Also Bolton, Blackburn, Preston, Carlisle, etc.

J. EDWARDS & SON LTD.
CHURCH'S ARCH-MOULDED SHOES
"LIKE A FIRM SUPPORTING HAND"
FITTED SCIENTIFICALLY
61 DEANSGATE

DICKSON & ROBINSON
Limited
SEEDSMEN TO THE LATE KING GEORGE V
Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Bulbs, Dahlias, Roses, etc. *Catalogue to guide you*—FREE
CATHEDRAL STREET
MANCHESTER

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Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
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Settees from £8.19.6
100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0
80 Model Rooms Two Acres Showrooms
J. & J. SHAW LTD.
70 OXFORD STREET, MANCHESTER

KENDALS
Where Quality Comes First
Kendal Milne & Co., Manchester 3

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BLUE LINE TAXIS
8d. per mile
No Extra Charges
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Central Station, Newcastle

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DYERS *and* CLEANERS
ESTABLISHED 1832
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Exclusive Gowns, Coats
Sports Suits and Hats
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MESDAMES PERRY & WELBOURN
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THOROUGH TEST COURSES
Tele. No. 65287

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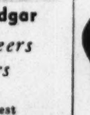
Furnishers
CLUMBER STREET
Agents for Liberty's Silks and Fabrics

Buy Your
Fruit and Vegetables
from
R. Walters
618 MANSFIELD ROAD
507 MANSFIELD ROAD
Also Wollaston Park Gates


Whetton's Ltd.
SHOES
Foot Comfort and Fashion
Fitted by Experts
15 MARKET STREET PHONE 45450

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For Good Quality Tailoring
Ladies' and Gentlemen's at Reasonable Prices
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S & S SENIOR
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Practical Watch & Clock Maker
60A, Yorkshire Street Tel. 3489
Sole Agent for Omega and Tissot Watches
Jazz Clocks. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

ENGLAND

SCARBOROUGH

2,000 PAIRS OF K SHOES TO CHOOSE FROM
Come to Vernon Turner's the K Shoe Specialists and choose from 2,000 pairs of the latest K Shoes. Men's and Women's K's range from 19/9d.
VERNON TURNER LTD.
K Shoe Specialists, 21 Newborough, Scarborough

SHEFFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71387, 10 a. m.-5 p. m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Britain's Best
HOUSE COAL
S. A. STEVENSON, Ltd.
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Phones 23184, 23185, 23186 and 23139

Fresh Home Made Chocolates
E. G. STAUBER
Cream Cakes, French Pastries
All Home Made
Cafe, George Street off High Street
76 Pinstone Street

Scientific Fur Cleansing
By Our Latest Efficient Methods
Cheap, Quick, Thorough.
Without any harm to any Fur.
S. A. TURVEY, Furrier
22 Ecclesall Road 23541

J. W. Shaw & SON
The Confectioners at HUNTER'S BAR *and Branches*

Alfred Grindrod & Co.
for
CENTRAL HEATING and HOT WATER SUPPLY
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Are you getting the most out of your car? If not
Samuel Wilson & Son, Ltd.
125-127 WEST STREET
offer SPECIALISED CARBURATION SERVICE
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BROOMHILL
For High Class
Ladies' Merchandise
Moderately Priced

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Distinctive Decorations and Furniture
Schemes and Estimates Submitted Free
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FOR HIGHEST QUALITY
Chocolates, Bon Bons and Confections
Par Excellence
335-337, Lord Street, and 165, Lord Street

J. COLLINSON & Co.
461-463 Lord Street, Southport
for
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

Autumn Clothes in Great Variety are now at
BOOTHROYDS LTD.

THE HOUSE FOR GIFTS
BROADBENTS LTD.
Extend a Very Cordial Invitation to Visitors to
"WALK THRO"
Their Store at Convenience
Cafe, Reading Room, Post Office

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HOWARD CARTER Ltd.
Ironmonger
15, Bramhall Lane and 68, Buxton Rd. Stockport
'Phone: Stockport 3342: Bramhall 343
EVERYTHING IN HOUSEHOLD IRONMONGERY and GARDENING REQUISITES

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C. A. BROTHERTON
Specialist in Millinery
Gloves, Blouses, Underwear
Hosiery and Neckwear
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PIANOS Tel. 3982
RADIO and
Everything in Music
CHAS. R. COE The Pianoforte Expert
14 Cross Square, Wakefield

Scotland

EDINBURGH

Bacon, Cheese & Buttermen
Joseph Gibbons & Co.
44 Queensferry Street Tel. 25146-7
Views of Edinburgh—2/6 per book
D'Oyleys, Serviettes and Sandwich Papers.
Have your address die stamped or printed
Large selection of Notepapers, Writing Blocks, etc., always in stock.
Macfarlane & Dickson
Stationers and Printers
35-37 Castle Street, EDINBURGH

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH
(Continued)

"BY TEST THE BEST"
SHOES for The Open Road, The School, The House, The Office
Baird's
14-19 South Bridge, Edinburgh
Branches throughout the City.

WILLIAM ORR LTD.
(Incorporating James Wilson, Ltd.)
Purveyor of High-Class Butcher Meat
By Appointment to King George V.
Game of every kind in its Season. Ham and Bacon from noted curers. Sausage and Haggis maker and every kind of cooked meats made on the premises.
130, GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH
TELEGRAMS "SHEEP EDINBURGH"

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Over 100 of the Finest Views
In Tartan Covers.....Price 1/6d
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Bound in Tartan Silk.....Price 3/6d
Geo. Stewart & Co., Ltd.
92 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH

When in Edinburgh Visit
BONDY 7a Queen Street
if you want anything unusual and attractive for
Gifts and Wedding Presents
Exclusive Designs in Glass, Pottery, Lamps and Modern Novelties. Antiques and Reproductions.

Ladies' Hairdresser
PERMANENT WAVING
MANICURE
Agents for Mme. Helena Rubinstein's Preparations
The Misses Lauder
Phone 26469 140 Princes St. (West End)

GLASGOW

See the
FASHIONS
For the Coming Season at
TRERON'S
See the latest in style and colour . . . see the newest of designs in Coats, Frocks and Millinery . . . see the "Special value" prices which make Treron's first for fashions.
254, SAUCHIEHALL ST.
GLASGOW, C. 2

New Season's FURWEAR
Attractive New Creations in Furs and Fur Garments are now being shown
at
COUPAR LTD.
241 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Little Chauncey

"I didn't take the job—he said he'd pay me what I was worth and I wouldn't work that cheap."

Welcome, Bolenius!

A Story for Children

The sun was very warm. Ferdinand the white poodle and Isabella the rag doll sat in the shade of the oak tree, while they watched the goings-on at the house next door.

"I feel just a little bit lonesome for Bolenius Bear," sighed Isabella, as she patted her yellow yarn hair and smoothed out her green and white striped skirt.

"Yes," Ferdinand agreed, shaking his curly flopping ears. "Things have never been quite the same since Bolenius went to live with John's and Ann's cousin Benjamin. But I suppose, if it makes Benjamin happy to have him, we really shouldn't complain."

"No, we shouldn't," said Isabella.

Just then Christopher Cricket came hopping up. "It looks as though we're going to have some new neighbors," said he cheerily. "There's a moving van stopping in front of that house right now."

Bartholomew Frog came leaping up from his brook and joined them on the grass.

"I like neighbors," he said in his deep voice. "I wonder if there'll be any children, or pets, or toys."

"Oh look," said Isabella. "Here comes a man, and he is carrying a tiny house!"

Everyone looked, and just then Algernon the black squirrel came scuttling down from the oak tree above their heads. "Who's going to live in that teeny tiny house?" he asked excitedly.

They had all made so much noise by this time that they woke up Prince Otto the marionette, who had been taking a nap on the grass on the other side of the tree.

"Who's going to live in what teeny tiny house?" said Prince Otto, coming around and sitting in the half circle with all the others.

"It's a dog house, I think," said Ferdinand, "but someone has put a front porch on it, with a roof and a railing."

"It has new white paint outside, and windows with green trimmings," said Isabella. "It's a dear little house!"

Algernon had climbed up the tree again, and now he shouted down from the branches:

"Oh, I see an automobile stopping in front of the house. The new family must be coming right now!"

The other five friends crowded close to the edge of their yard and hid behind a bush. The teeny tiny house was very near them. They could almost touch it.

Suddenly they saw a little boy running toward it. In his arms was a teddy bear, in a nice new blue cotton suit. He put the teddy bear down on the front porch of the teeny tiny house, and then ran back to help unpack the automobile.

Isabella found her voice first.

"That's Benjamin," she whispered, "and Bolenius Bear. They're going to live here!"

The sound of Benjamin's footsteps had gone. Bolenius Bear hopped to his feet and jumped right over the railing of his front porch and came toward them.

"Heigh-ho!" he called, in a very pleased and excited sort of voice.

And "Welcome back, Bolenius!" cried all his old friends in a mighty shout of joy. "Now we shall have some fun!"

Daily Anecdote

'By Their Fruits—'

Many years ago, when Charles Bradlaugh, the atheistic lecturer, was at the height of his fame, public exception to one of his sweeping and unsupported statements was taken by Hugh Price Hughes, popular minister of the Methodist Mission Church in London. Bradlaugh immediately challenged the minister to a public debate.

Hughes promptly accepted the challenge, with the provision that each contender in the debate would support his claims with definite, convincing evidence of the advantages of his particular philosophy of life.

Said the minister, "I will bring with me to the debate one hundred men and women who have been redeemed through Christ and are now enjoying the blessings of a Christian life; while my opponent will produce a like number of men and women who have found new life, new power, and new joys from his own vaunted religion of doubt and unbelief.

"But that will not be all. The day before the debate we will visit a dozen Christian homes, churches, and schools, and observe there the effects of sincere, consecrated faith. Then we will go to a dozen non-Christian homes and night clubs and gambling houses and observe there the condition and conduct of those who have embraced atheism."

When Bradlaugh received this demand for a positive proving of his faith, he withdrew his challenge at once, and the debate was never held.

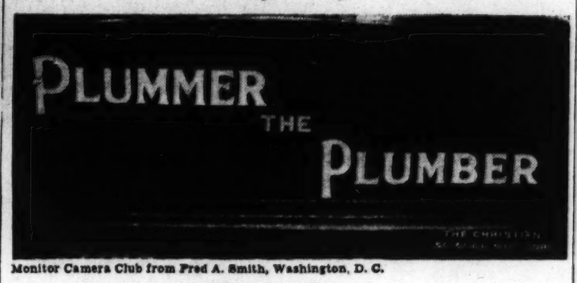
Snapshots From the Album of the Monitor Camera Club

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. S. S. Luehm, McKeesport, Pa.

Shelling Peas

Monitor Camera Club from M. B. Hopkins, Randolph, Wis.

Expectancy



Monitor Camera Club from Fred A. Smith, Washington, D. C.

Fun in Signs

In Lighter Vein

Didn't Tell

Mr. Henpeck (to boss): "Sir, I think it's about time I got a raise."

Boss: "What are you talking about? We just put a raise in your envelope last week."

Mr. Henpeck: "Why doesn't my wife tell me about these things?"—Atlanta Two Bells.

Which?

The teacher had recited "The Landing of the Pilgrims." Then she requested each pupil to draw from his or her imagination a picture of Plymouth Rock.

Most of them went to work at once, but one little fellow hesitated, and at length raised his hand.

"Well, Willie, what is it?" asked the teacher.

"Please, ma'am, do you want us to draw a hen or a rooster?"

Patient

A clerk in a large office ventured to approach the manager with a plea for promotion. "I've been in my present position since the time you became manager, sir," the clerk began.

"I know it—I know it," responded the great one, waving him away. "I have a reputation for being a patient and considerate man."—Providence Journal.

"I can recommend the ham sandwiches!"

Daily Quotation

WHO overcomes by force hath overcome but half his foe.—MILTON.

A Verse for Today . . .

Forsake the foolish, and live; and go in the way of understanding.

—PROV. 9:6

Brevities

Brubaker in New Yorker: Scientific soil-tilling has done a fine job in reclaiming the Dust Bowl. This means that 1,500,000 farmers are now in a position to raise crops and wonder what to do with them.

Olin Miller in Atlanta Journal: Make two blades of grass grow where only one used to grow, and the Government will have to finance the surplus production.

Los Angeles Times: Then there was the new football manager, getting up his schedule, who asked, "What day does Saturday fall on in this Administration?"

Vocations

Traveling Flower Merchant

A young man out of employment used a portion of his savings to purchase a light inexpensive truck. Each morning he filled it with blooming plants in pots and flats, and an assortment of cut flowers for use in the house.

Housewives were a ready market for his bright-colored wares, and he soon built up a regular group of patrons who looked forward to his regular calls.

Much of his success he attributed to the fact that he specializes in plants in full bloom, and in the freshest possible stock of flowers. —H. P. G., Los Angeles.

New Ideas

A road in California has been paved with walnut shells.

To adapt automobiles for driving in countries where the operator sits at the right, alterations affecting 1,500 parts must be made.

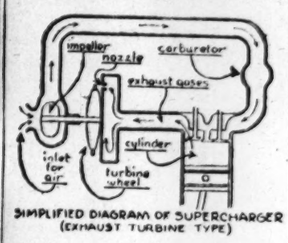
A patent has been taken out for an improved process of growing mushrooms in caves and abandoned mines.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Superchargers Are Needed on Airplanes That Fly at High Altitudes?

Other factors being equal, the power of a gasoline engine is directly proportional to the weight of the mixture or charge burned in a given space of time. In an engine which does not have a supercharger, the charge is pushed into the cylinders by atmospheric pressure.

The atmospheric pressure decreases with every increase in altitude. Because the power losses due to friction remain about the same, an engine will develop something less than half its sea-level power at an altitude of 20,000 feet.



SIMPLIFIED DIAGRAM OF SUPERCHARGER (EXHAUST TURBINE TYPE)

A supercharger is a device for compressing the atmospheric air before it is admitted to the engine cylinders, over that which would be drawn in through the pumping action of the cylinders. This compensates for the decrease in air density due to altitude and permits the same weight of charge to reach the cylinders at high altitudes as reaches them at sea level.

There are two general types of supercharger: one, a turbine driven by the exhaust gases from the engine, and the other, one driven by gears powered by the crankshaft of the engine.

At first glance, the supercharger powered by the exhaust gases would seem the better, because it puts very little drain on the power of the engine, for it utilizes the expansion of the exhaust gases, energy which would otherwise be wasted. However, the corrosive action of the exhaust gases and the high temperatures at which the turbine must operate, tend to counterbalance the power absorbed from the crankshaft in the geared type of supercharger.

Supercharging is used both to increase the power of an engine over its normal power at sea level, and to maintain the sea-level power of the engine in the rarer upper atmosphere. Supercharging at sea level is known as "boosting"; and most of the important speed records for airplanes, automobiles, and motorboats have been captured by craft powered with supercharged engines.—W. P. Keasbey.

Odds and Ends

The Golden Mean!

Because Puerto Rico is situated in the path of the trade winds, it has the most even temperature of all countries in the world. It has a mean average of 73 degrees in January and a mean average of 79 degrees in July.

Growing Boy Appetites

It takes about 1,500,000 pounds of food every day to satisfy the hunger of the boys in the CCC camps scattered throughout the United States.

Anything Worth Saying?

A 16-year-old boy of Los Angeles, Allen Armer by name, recently won a fast-talking contest by emitting 613 words in 57 seconds.

Wear and Tear

Unless automobile tires are changed systematically, the right rear one is the first to show signs of wear.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Honesty

Auckland, New Zealand

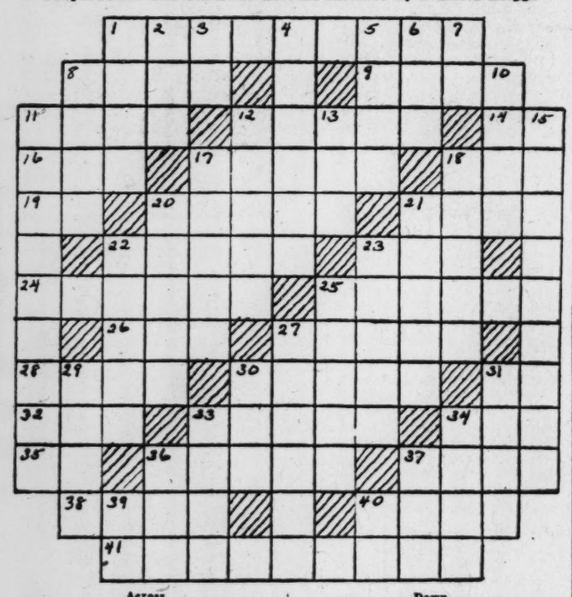
One day, not long ago, a man stepped into a grocery store, and told the cashier that he wished to pay a debt of 19/11d.

There was no record of this debt, and so the man explained that it had been contracted 48 years ago, when he was down and out. The firm had allowed him credit for this amount, and he had not been able to settle before he left the country to find work in Australia.

"All I want is a receipt," he said. Then he went away again, saying he had other debts to settle in Auckland; and the cashier was left to rejoice at the honesty of the world.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—St. Paul is capital of what State?
8—Would a noctule be a cap, hut, or bat (pl.)?
9—What are fastened together to make a raft?
11—Ancient Romans rode, wore, or read a palla—which?
13—How might you describe Scotland?
14—What State is east of Ohio (abbr.)?
16—Gallate of iron is used in making black what?
17—Who helped her lover, Jason, to win Golden Fleece?
18—Armed conflict.
19—If you were in Amarillo, Texas, in what direction would you travel to reach Houston (abbr.)?
20—What was Sara first called?
21—David often did what in praising God?
22—Young cod prepared for cooking is called what?
23—Equality as to value is what?
24—What is a seaport and watering place in Belgium?
25—Where is St. Paul's Cathedral?
26—Unity.
27—In what cooking utensils are jellies or puddings shaped?
28—What do you call male parent of a horse?
30—Restaurants are often called what?
31—Palm lily is what?
32—What is frozen water?
33—What are javelins?
34—What is antithesis of "pro"?
35—Not any.
36—Cathedral of Notre Dame is in what city?
37—What is a characteristic Negro dance or its music?
38—A Christmas carol is called what?
40—Who was sister of Martha and Lazarus?
41—Where is Upernivik?

Down

1—Who was son of one of the New Testament Marys?
2—What noun suffix denotes "one of a party"?
3—Shelburne is in what Canadian province (abbr.)?
4—Who was chosen to represent tribe of Benjamin in division of land of Canaan (Num. 34:21)?
5—What is leaf of palmyra palm, used in India for writing?
6—Something diminutive or comparatively small is called what?
7—What is symbol for silver?
8—A domino is what?
10—What is a limited space or portion of time?
11—Where is Manitowoc?
12—Who was king of Judea when Jesus was born?
13—What is a garland worn by Hawaiians?
15—Where is Avellaneda?
17—What river of France flows to Seine near Paris?
18—Who are those under care of a guardian?
20—What is one of divisions or units of a drama?
21—What was Madame Dudevant's nom de plume (poss.)?
22—A reserve fund is what?
23—If you visited Katowice, whom would you see?
25—What are attic rooms?
27—What is name of a city and county of Ohio?
29—What is a monumental portrait statue?
30—Vehicle.
31—What name is given to dog in Punch-and-Judy show?
33—What might a poet call a vale or valley?
34—What is coagulated or thickened part of milk?
36—Through.
37—In what month was Robert Burns born (abbr.)?
39—Who was an Amoritish king of Bashan?
40—Symbol for masurium is what?

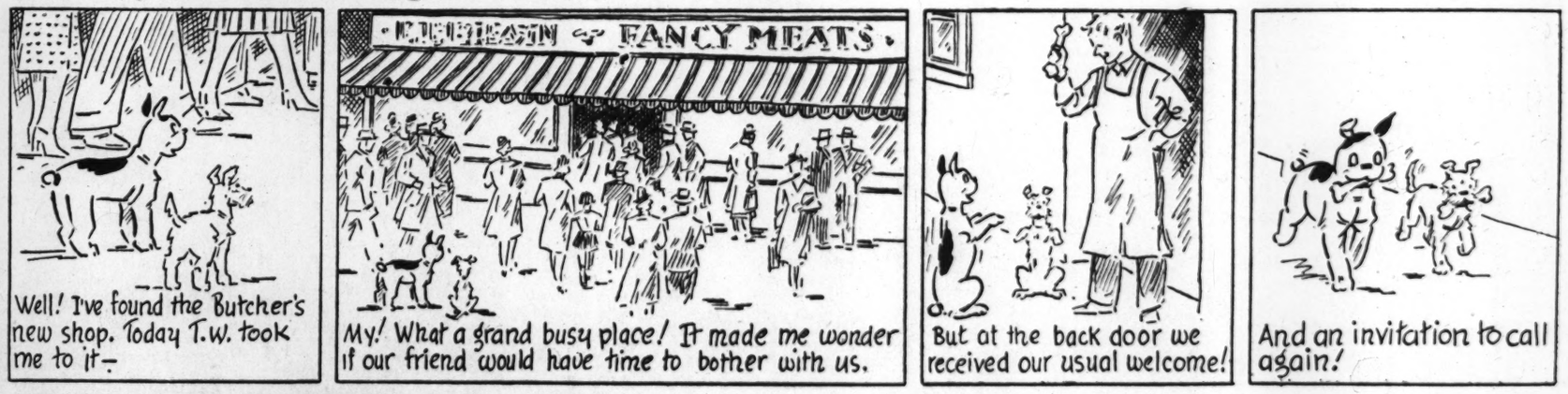
(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements.)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Lemonade Farm Instead of a Lemonade Factory*

By LE PELLEY

HOW'S BUSINESS ??
WITH ALL THIS WARM WEATHER SUSIE, WE'LL MAKE MILLIONS
HERE COMES TUBBY NOW! HE LOOKS AS IF BUSINESS HAS BEEN GOOD —
HELLO!
TUBBY — ONE OF OUR STOCK-HOLDERS IS ASKING ABOUT THE LEMONADE BUSINESS....
SAY — IT'S SO GOOD I GOT TO THINKING....
ISN'T THERE SOME WAY WE COULD FEED COWS ON LEMONS AND SUGAR AND WATER — AND — WELL — YOU SEE MY IDEA —

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*An Old Friend in a New Setting*


Well! I've found the Butcher's new shop. Today T.W. took me to it—
FANCY MEATS
My! What a grand busy place! It made me wonder if our friend would have time to bother with us.
But at the back door we received our usual welcome!
And an invitation to call again!

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Brighter Outlook*

By THE HAGERS

"JACK," I SAID, "DON'T BE ALARMED. I THINK YOUR ENGINE IS UNHARMED."
JACK'S GLOOM GAVE WAY; HIS VISAGE CHEERED AS WE HIS CHERISHED ENGINE CLEARED.
"NOW, JACK, WE'LL CLEAN IT WELL, AND THEN I WILL BE ALL RIGHT TO USE AGAIN."
JACK SPOONBILL STARED; MADE NO REPLY. MY RIVER BOAT HAD CAUGHT HIS EYE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Continual Peace-Making

What looks offhand like a surrender to the forces of war appears in the announcement of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace that it has disbanded its advisory committee in Europe due to conditions existing there. Upsets of the map or of politics have changed the citizenship or made exiles of several members. However, the work of the Carnegie Endowment will go on in America, and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, the President, says the reconstituting of an advisory committee in Europe is under consideration.

War only increases the need for such work. Forces stronger than any army already are at work, consciously or unconsciously, which will determine the conditions of the next peace. These forces are at work in the thinking of individuals and groups, and they will do much to decide whether the peace that is made after this war will be any more lasting than Versailles.

To be enduring, a peace must be just. This is the answer, of course, to any spurious "peace offensive" such as may be launched on the basis of the conquest of Poland as a fait accompli. An imposed peace which exalts sheer force and claims the spoils of victory on that basis can never be a satisfactory peace.

In the long run the making of peace is a more vital fact than the existence of war. Looking toward the peace that must eventually be made in Europe, Vera Micheles Dean said in a recent issue of the Monitor Magazine section, "To a struggle in which the future of humanity is at stake we must bring not fear, but faith that we can lay the bases of a new peace which would be something more than an interval between wars." The whole hideous effort of war is bent toward controlling the conditions of the ensuing peace. War, moreover, tends to make more difficult the maintenance of those very qualities which are most essential to the making of a permanent peace, because it inflames hatreds and vindictiveness.

Therefore, it is all the more necessary for peacemakers—and they include potentially every individual of every nation—to cultivate and cling to the attitudes of thought toward their fellow man which will make possible the ultimate negotiating of a peace that will stand, a peace that will stand because it is just, tolerant, and reasonable.

Help From British Labor

At the very outset of war steps have been taken for the efficient use and distribution of labor in Great Britain. This has been possible because the workers have been quick to appreciate the need of sacrifice and strong in the desire that labor should play its part in winning the war. In 1914 the trades unions were still in that early stage when they looked with suspicion upon all employers; and in the World War, when privileges won in peacetime were curtailed, there were occasions when workers caused serious embarrassment to the Government.

But trade-unionism has learned there is more to be gained by co-operation than by conflict, and today, convinced of the necessity of the war, the leaders have hastened to assure the Government of their active help.

Many inroads upon traditional rights have been accepted with a good grace. It is realized that there will be a scarcity of labor. It would be impossible to get enough men in such a key industry as engineering if the strict rules allotting certain kinds of work to certain grades of workers were adhered to. The dilution of skilled with unskilled labor has become essential. In the opening week of the war trade union leaders and employers quickly made an agreement which overcame this difficulty and provided for large-scale recruitment.

Similarly, when the Government introduced a bill designed to prevent competition for workmen, and to insure that man-power and woman-power should be used to the best advantage, there might have been some fear that this would mean industrial conscription. But labor leaders accepted the statement that this was not intended; they admitted the need for controls, and they were content to urge that no orders for control should be issued until the employers and workers' organizations had been consulted. This undertaking was readily given, and the bill was carried through Parliament with good will on both sides.

Britain's industrial strength is one of the most formidable assets of the democratic powers. If the industrial machine works smoothly, that strength is increased.

Airplanes for Safety

Commercial airlines in the United States have flown nearly six months at a rising rate of more than 7,000,000 miles a month without a fatal accident and have made a safety record two and a half times as good as in any previous period, according to the Civil Aeronautics Authority.

War refugees from Europe recently have sought bookings on the trans-Atlantic airway clippers as being above the reach of torpedoes and mines that menace surface ships. Every bit of gain in safety for aviation as a means of travel is welcome. It is in ever sharper contrast to the horrors of aviation whose objective is to drop bombs on helpless citizens below. Let us look hopefully forward to the time when flight may again become at least as safe for the people underneath as it is for those in the plane.

No Soviet Aid for Germany

Dispassionate study of the Russian movement into what was Poland, of the official joint Russo-German communiqué, and of official Moscow newspaper maps and statements has led to a conclusion by neutral observers which is decidedly more hopeful for the allied Western Powers than the first apprehensive snap judgments. This may be summarized briefly as follows:

1. Russia intends to take over the eastern one-third of Poland, composed of White Russians and Ukrainians, as a controlled State, the western boundary of which has been set forth in maps published in the Moscow newspaper, Izvestia. A puppet Poland may be set up between this Russian sphere of influence and the German sphere on the west, but, at all events, the seized strip is sufficient to keep German troops away from Russia's present border and the rich Ukraine.

2. The White Russian-Ukrainian State, moreover, apparently definitely cuts off the advancing Germans from Rumania and thus ostensibly prevents the much-feared advance of Reich conquerors toward the Black Sea. A Russian barrier betwen the Reich and Rumania may stiffen the latter's reluctance at turning over all of its exportable surplus to Germany, now that the Reich-Rumanian trade treaty is about to expire.

The Russian coup, by its very nature, observers believe, rather than indicating a real alliance, emphasizes the underlying mutual distrust of Russians and Germans and the probability that each nation is looking after its own interests, with no degree of co-operation apparent aside from the business of partition and the desire to avoid friction.

Out of the unhappy situation which has resulted in the present disappearance of the Polish State arises this one cheering development for the Allied cause: Soviet Russia apparently has no intention of advancing German military conquest but on the other hand, Moscow intends to guard its own interests jealously and determinedly.

He Never Stopped Learning

The Pennsylvania weaver's son, who was willing to labor longer and with more energy than he was paid to work—whether it was at driving a mail coach, clerking in a grocery, or hammering stakes for an engineering crew—did not rise to the heights of success as a steelmaster by limiting his effort to the size of his pay. Charles M. Schwab never stopped working because he never stopped learning. He had that insatiable curiosity and desire for self-improvement which is termed "the open mind," and he never forgot what he learned.

Charles Schwab's story is the story of America and of American opportunity which is not past. In a laboratory at home—with the help of his wife, a chemist's daughter—the young Schwab acquired a knowledge of the secrets of steelmaking which was to help him to solve problems for that industry. He grew to gigantic industrial stature through application which developed innate ability. That ability was to come to his country's aid when it faced a war crisis. Charles Schwab's life story may still serve as an inspiration to those who may mistakenly believe that opportunities today are limited.

We have absolutely nothing against dachshunds, but some might wish that events would popularize a pet that finds it more difficult to hide under the dresser.

The Bookshelf

Planning for Profits

IN HOLYOKE, MASSACHUSETTS (New Haven: Yale University Press. $4) Constance M. Green has written a case history, not only of a city, but of a project in planning. It was the planning of rugged individuals for profit, and it had in it little of the social ideal that has begun to give planning a different meaning.

Boston financiers planned Holyoke from foundation to chimney top. It rose according to blueprints from the beautiful countryside, a city of cotton, paper, dividends, periodic deflations, and unadjourned human misery. Within ten years after the city fathers got to work, Miss Green relates, the death rate approximated that of New York City's most dismal slum.

Women and children mill operatives in the earlier days labored twelve hours a day, and, when the cheap immigrant labor spoke out in protest, the owners merely closed the mills until the starving workers were brought to their knees.

* * *

Things were bad enough in Holyoke during "good times." But when the absentee landlords in Boston were forced to take losses, the French-German, Scotch-Irish workers of the city were reduced to conditions as harrowing as those of Polish peasants.

Since the owners did not live in Holyoke, their profits did not enrich the town. Schools, churches, parks, and other community institutions were nourished slowly from the trickle that might overflow from meager pay rolls. The owners lavished their overflow elsewhere. No doubt if the owners had lived in Holyoke there would have been fine shade trees and the miseries of the people would have been more speedily attacked.

Miss Green has written a powerful indictment of laissez-faire capitalism, which planned its profits but resorted to "a hand-to-mouth policy of never anticipating any social problem." The capitalists had not been entirely indifferent to human suffering; there had even been sporadic outbreaks of altruism and social service. But the picture was overbalanced. Shrewd, able men were planning their own interests carefully. It was not in human nature, at least in those days, to plan as carefully for society.

This book, which carries us to 1922, permits the facts to speak for themselves. What they seem to say is that there must henceforth be as comprehensive and organized planning for the good of society generally as individuals have utilized in the promotion of their own interests.

* * *

Miss Green left this reviewer somewhat worried about her own inferences. She seemed to shy away from really strong and aggressive labor unions and had little to say for such nation-wide efforts to redress the unbalance as are depicted, for instance, in the National Labor Relations Act. Was she avoiding the logical implications of her own facts? Was she willing to leave to vague understandings those matters that should be dealt with legislatively and scientifically? Perhaps not, but there was an absence of clear, hard-headed thinking on remedies that seemed to weaken in some measure this generally admirable book.

Of course some other writer might bring away a different picture of Holyoke. But if the history of this town is ever set forth in different terms and colors, it is to be hoped that such a book will be as well documented and dispassionately written as this one of Miss Green's.

R. M. B.

Timely Picketing

Boys and Mountains

The first time we ever climbed Mount Katahdin, which was back in 1921 when it wasn't the relatively simple jaunt it is today, we had along a nine-year-old boy. He ran rings around us in the actual climbing, and was a better camper than we were. So we weren't surprised at all when eleven-year-old Donn Fendler recently rescued himself from the same mountain. Resourcefulness and courage have nothing to do with age. Indeed, there seems to be something about mountains that draws out the best that is in boys. Of course, Donn Fendler broke a woodsman's rule—he didn't remain stationary in the place where he was lost until he was found. Perhaps, under many circumstances, the rule was made to be broken, and self-rescue and initiative are better than passive waiting. You cannot generalize about what to do on the mountains.

However, the Fendler case calls to memory one of the most remarkable and happy stories in the whole history of mountaineering, the self-rescue of seven-year-old Jack Strong on the vast and primitive slopes of Mount Hood, in August, 1926. The story is told in "Wy'east 'The Mountain,'" one of the volumes of Oregon history published annually by the Oregon Journal, of Portland.

Little Jack—and seven years isn't very old—was camping with his mother, brothers, and sisters, in one of the most primitive and least visited regions about the base of Mount Hood. He was fishing, on the morning of August 12, on Lost Creek, below timberline at Paradise Park. He insisted on fishing a pool below his brothers and they became separated. All afternoon the older boys worked anxiously down the canyon seeking the little fellow and gave the alarm the same day to a ranger station far down the valley. Next morning an army of searchers was combing that side of the immense volcanic cone. Bloodhounds, police dogs, woodsmen, infantrymen, members of mountain clubs, rangers were soon swarming up and down the difficult triangle. The "Wy'east" book tells the story thus:

* * *

"Many tracks were found and long before Jack was rescued the searchers knew the boy had gone down Lost Creek, then doubled back toward the mountain along the Muddy Fork of the Sandy. Jack knew that his mother was in the camp at Paradise. There was love, safety, food, and warmth. He explained afterward that that was his sole concern; to return to where he had last seen her. That was why his determination forced the sturdy young legs to do something that seldom is undertaken by persons lost in the mountains—to go up hill.

"In his wandering, Jack apparently crossed the main Sandy below where Lost Creek flows into it and going back up the other side he did not realize that, so far as his course was concerned, he was in the valley of another stream. He had gone down the one arm of a great V and was ascending another. In between Lost Creek and the Muddy Fork the main Sandy and each of these three arms has cut a deep valley for itself. Thus, following up Muddy Fork, he was two ridges from where he started.

"And so, Saturday night, his third one out, found him at timberline again, a mile perhaps from the Paradise camp, but separated therefrom by two great canyons. After emerging from the scrubby brush and forest, he walked to the lower margin of Sandy glacier, then had gone southward across Yocum ridge and Sunday morning found him gazing across the canyon at the head of the main Sandy River at the terrific wall beyond. The altitude was nearly 6,000 feet.

"At night he had made beds of squaw grass and such brush as he could gather, each time building a leanto for greater protection against the cold. Three fish he had caught were eaten raw. He also found huckleberries each day. Realizing the impasse he had encountered, the youngster said he was preparing to hike back down Yocum ridge to the river valley and then follow the stream. While he deliberated, his rescuers approached."

* * *

Three experienced mountaineers had gone over the glacier to seek Jack at high levels. As they were starting down the ridge below the glacier they heard a shout. Jack had seen them first! He was surprised and incredulous to hear of the search for him. "It was a great waste of energy, he contended. He knew mountains; he simply had made a slight error of direction and was just about to start back. The solicitous regard of the rescuers for the boy they had expected to have to carry into camp changed to admiration of his unbounded pluck. He had cried for a few minutes after being lost, he admitted, but remembered his father had said crying didn't get him anything so he quit. He had seen a cougar, its eyes at night and its form in the brush by day. He had remembered his brothers told him that cougars were cowardly; never attacking unless they were sure of their prey or starving. He turned around and walked towards the big, tawny beast and it fled. . . ."

Jack refused to be carried. He was proud of one thing. He showed rescuers one of his "baby" teeth which he had removed the day before. Only when his father finally reached him did he consent to being picked up.

Jack Strong . . . Donn Fendler . . . two boys of today who showed the fortitude, coolness, and resolution of the pioneer boys about whom we read. The pioneer boys were brave in a familiar environment; Jack Strong knew mountains; Donn Fendler also carried out as best he could what he knew of woods lore. Their stories drive home the point that bravery grows on a basis of sound knowledge. If parents and scoutmasters and teachers give boys half a chance their own stout hearts will do the rest.

ERWIN D. CANHAM

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"The Miner's Doctor"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A copy of a column under the head "The Wide Horizon" on "The Miner's Doctor" has just been brought to my attention. To quote from one of the early paragraphs in the column, "The proposal in other words is that one form of 'contract medicine' be substituted for another with the patients paying the doctor directly instead of through a third party."

There was a great deal more to the proposal than that. In fact the proposal laid emphasis upon a change in the method of the distribution of medical care as well as upon methods of paying for it. Literally we did propose a substitution of one form of contract practice for another. We proposed that a system of contract practice be instituted in which the miner had at least an even break to replace one in which the cards were all in the hands of the physicians and the operators.

It is only natural that the American Mining Congress and its spokesman, Albert W. Dickenson, should think that the report was biased, just as I would be apt to suspect that his "personal experiences" were less than objective.

Because we found too many patients on a doctor's list under the present circumstances certainly does not imply that under the conditions which we would like to see instituted such poor treatment would result. In fact our belief is diametric to that idea. In the next to the last paragraph the report in no way implied that better medical treatment would result merely because patients paid their bills through their own organization. We said in this report, and we are saying every time we get a chance that, irrespective of the method by which medical expenses are paid, better medical care is going to be obtained only when the medical profession and the public understand the value of the organization of physicians into correlated groups, which groups are the only methods for the distribution of medical care that we know of today, that can supplant the efficiency of our old friend the family physician.

KINGSLEY ROBERTS, M. D.,
Medicine Director, Bureau of Cooperative Medicine.
New York.

Fair Walking Record?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Sometime ago I read in my copy of your paper that Mrs. William Gorton of Corvallis, Ore., had walked eleven miles a day on an average during her stay at the Golden Gate International Exposition.

Although I cannot claim so high an average, up to date my pedometer has ticked off 275 miles during the 60 times I have attended the Exposition. As the Exposition still has three months to run and I find something of interest every time I go, I expect to add to the mileage, although I doubt if I bring my average any higher.

Oakland, Calif. E. GIRALDA WACKLER

Save the Children Fund

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have followed with interest the articles in The Christian Science Monitor regarding the splendid work being done by the Save the Children Fund, among the impoverished mountain children of our own South. I was especially glad to see Mr. Perrin's articles early this year explaining the work of the Fund in furnishing shoes, clothing, books and general aid to the thousands of boys and girls who are waging an uneven battle for an education.

Recently I received a letter from the headquarters of the Fund (One Madison Avenue, New York City) stating the urgent need for further contributions. It occurs to me that your readers may be interested.

Boston. H. M. W.

The Wide Horizon

Is America Blameless?

By Livingston Hartley

Author of "Our Maginot Line"

In these days when democratic peoples of Europe are facing terrible sacrifices in a struggle against domination, we hear frequent statements in the United States that the causes of the cataclysm are purely European, lying in an age-old habit of Europe to engage in war. Such statements are neither fair nor founded on fact.

Though American political leaders have sought isolation from Europe since 1920, Europe, since that time, has not enjoyed isolation from the United States. Due to America's paramount power, wealth, and economic resources, Europe has been vitally affected by what the United States has done at home and abroad. It seems only fair in these cruel days to keep the record of the last twenty years in thought, and to realize frankly how America has affected Europe. Even the briefest summary of some major elements in this record makes for humility.

By refusing to enter the League of Nations which the United States had played such a role in creating, that nation undermined its prospects of building a Europe in which democracy could function peacefully and safely. It is true that Americans cannot be blamed for shrinking from a step so far beyond their traditional policy towards Europe. But they can be blamed for their official attitude of hostility to the League in its delicate, infant years, and for their subsequent failure to provide an effective basis of co-operation with it for the protection of peace and common interests. Henry L. Stimson, the former American Secretary of State, in "The Far Eastern Crisis," is eloquent on this latter point.

* * *

We must not forget another fact of great importance. Until Signor Mussolini actually defied the League in 1935, the United States was unwilling to waive insistence on its "neutral rights" to trade with an aggressor in the event of League action against him. The resulting doubt abroad over the United States' attitude in such circumstances was for fifteen long years a major obstacle to effective implementation of the Geneva machinery for the prevention of war.

In the economic field, the United States did much to restore Europe. American investments helped European prosperity, although it must be remembered that a considerable portion of them went to lay the basis of the present war power of Nazi Germany. But in this field also the United States undermined European peace by the short-sighted economic policy pursued throughout the first post-war decade.

The United States rejected then both historic precedents and common sense. While America was drawing hundreds of millions in interest from Europe every year, it followed simultaneously a high tariff policy designed to sell there far more than it bought. Economists proclaimed this policy certain to be disastrous. It could only be carried out by huge loans to Europe every year, which could not be expected indefinitely to outweigh the ever-growing interest payments plus the trade balance.

When the crash came, the United States started it and suffered more from it than any other Great Power. Because the United States was so rich and powerful and so involved in Europe economically, its financial and industrial depression drew Europe into the same economic abyss. America made Europe's fall the harder by raising tariffs even higher and then, after playing a leading role in the calling of the World Economic Conference to restore world trade, did more than any other Great Power to make that conference fail.

* * *

Since 1933 the United States has sought to build a better economic basis for peace through Mr. Hull's reciprocal trade agreements. But the damage to peace had been done by 1933, since it was the economic collapse of the Reich which delivered Germany into the hands of Herr Hitler.

Looking deeper, moreover, it must be admitted that American restriction of immigration, necessary as it seems to be for American self-protection, has had a destructive effect on crowded Europe.

And although the United States has constantly proclaimed its vital interest in the maintenance of peace abroad, that nation has not used its paramount political, economic, and financial power effectively to support that claim. Here it seems evident now that although America may have won the war in 1918, it has lost the peace ever since. And so, as Europe is torn by war, Americans cannot honestly either hold themselves blameless or maintain a Pharisaical attitude towards those who are now paying a fearful price to defend the cause of individual liberty for mankind.

Mirror of World Opinion

Ideas Rule the World

We have no assurance that the British leaflets will reach the German people in any but a physical sense. . . . That enemy or neutral opinion will be greatly affected by German propaganda, on the other hand, is now highly improbable. . . . But in the mere existence of this vigorous war of words there is something reassuring. It testifies to the belief of both sides that ideas, after all, can and do rule the world. It reveals a conviction on the part of the British and French not that might makes right but that right makes might. It does so in the sense that if one can demonstrate that right is on one's side, it strengthens the solidarity and determination of one's own people, it wins over neutral opinion and sometimes neutral adherence, and it may finally affect a substantial part of enemy opinion itself.—*New York Times.*

Freedom of Speech in Debate

Freedom of speech is best conceived by having in mind the picture of a place like the American Congress, an assembly where opposing views are represented, where ideas are not merely uttered but debated, or the British Parliament, where men who are free to speak are also compelled to answer.—Walter Lippmann in *The Atlantic Monthly.*